

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CO-OPERATION

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GARDINER RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT UNITED FARMERS

Major Debate Opens on Future Policy of U.F.A.

FOUR ALTERNATIVE PLANS DEBATED BY FARM CONVENTION

Purely Industrial Organization,
Economic Group in Politics,
Affiliation with C.C.F., or
Unity Movement

BOARD RESOLUTION

Tense Interest in Convention Hall
and Gallery as Delegates Face
Outstanding Issue

(Staff Correspondence)

EDMONTON, Jan. 19th.—Followed with close attention not only by the delegates, but by visitors from the country and citizens of Edmonton in the gallery, the major debate of Convention week, which will determine the future attitude of the United Farmers of Alberta towards participation in public affairs, opened in the Masonic Hall here this morning.

Prediction as to the outcome is difficult; so wide is the variety of opinion represented. The issue is not likely to be determined until a large number of the advocates of the various schools of opinion (some of whom are first class debaters who have played a prominent role in the farm movement) have expressed their views.

Debate centres, in these its opening stages, around a resolution submitted to the Convention by the Board of Directors, together with a ballot form on which four questions are asked. The resolution follows:

Future Political Activities

"In view of the difficult situation that has developed with regard to the future political activities of the U.F.A.;

"Be it resolved, that to obtain the decision of the Convention with the minimum of confusion, a preferential ballot be placed before the Convention, and discussion permitted thereon to cover all resolutions now before it on that subject, and that the Ballot be in the following form:

"I favor that the U.F.A. organization shall

"(a) Become an industrial organization, as the U.F.A. was prior to 1919, namely, suspend direct political activity.

"(b) Become an economic group organization, taking political action, as was done from 1919 to 1933, namely, pursue an independent course politically as an organization.

"(c) Remain affiliated with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

"(d) Support the proposed Unity political movement in Alberta."

Much of the discussion at the morning session turned upon the form of the ballot, and various amendments were moved and voted down, the only change adopted being one to make Clause (d) read "Support a Unity

"Maybe . . ."



Said Joseph P. Kennedy, new U.S. ambassador to Great Britain, when asked if he'll wear knee breeches to court functions.

Membership Increased, and Larger Delegation

EDMONTON, Jan. 19th.—Membership in all branches of the United Farmers of Alberta showed an increase from 5,948 in 1936, to 6,155 as at December 31st, 1937. This total for last year has since been increased by payments of arrears received in January.

Delegates registered up to noon Wednesday totalled 260, an increase as compared with the total last year of 35.

WANTS CENSUS OF JAPANESE

VANCOUVER, Jan. 19th.—Japanese are arriving in B.C. in increasing numbers and, with their lower standard of living, are driving Canadians out of fishing and small farming industries, declared Capt. Macintosh, M.L.A., who urges an immediate census of Japanese in the Province. He states that Canadian-born Japanese are serving their time in the Japanese navy.

CHINESE ON OFFENSIVE

SHANGHAI, Jan. 19th.—Chinese troops are pressing an attack against the Japanese for possession of Wuhu, on the Yangtse River, and are also fighting hard to retain possession of Chwansha, southeast of here.

More than a hundred Chinese cities and towns have been attacked by Japanese bombers since hostilities began.

Movement" instead of "The proposed Unity movement."

Mr. Gardiner, when asked what Unity movement the Board had in mind when drafting this clause, said that it was the movement sponsored by the People's League.

Discussion is continuing at a joint session of both men's and women's organizations as this despatch is sent.

Hopes "Nothing Will Occur to Split Ranks"

EDMONTON, Jan. 19th.—Expressing the hope that "nothing will occur at this Convention that will split our ranks," President Gardiner in his annual address added that "conditions are too serious to contemplate anything other than united effort." Because the U.F.A. believed "in control from the ground up, that is to say, that the responsibility in making decisions, important or otherwise, rests upon the shoulders of the members as a whole," Mr. Gardiner added, in reference to the decision to be reached by the Convention on the subject of future political activities, "therefore it is not my purpose in this address to attempt to direct your course of action."

President Gardiner pointed out that "present economic system meets out the same conditions to every farmer, irrespective of race, color or creed"; that where opinions upon policy were divided the most important point to decide is "what is our objective?" since "it is useless and a waste of time to follow a path that leads in a direction other than the direction of our objective."

Priestley Given

Acclamation

EDMONTON, Jan. 19th. (Flash)—Norman F. Priestley was re-elected Vice-President by acclamation for an eighth term this afternoon. Henry E. Spencer and George Johnston, who were also named, withdrew.

BRITISH PROTECT CHINESE FUGITIVE

SHANGHAI, Jan. 20th.—A dispute between British and Japanese soldiers here today just avoided ending very seriously. The Japanese entered the International Settlement to arrest a Chinese fugitive. British guards refused to give him up and said they would resist any attempt to seize him; the Japanese argued hotly for a time and finally withdrew.

SCARCITY OF GAME IN N.W.T.

EDMONTON, Jan. 19th.—Indians along the Mackenzie River, north of Fort Simpson, are suffering from shortage of meat, due to scarcity of moose, caribou and elk.

UNWIN APPEAL OPENS

EDMONTON, Jan. 19th.—Opening the appeal of J. H. Unwin, M.L.A., today, counsel argued that the judge in the original trial had misdirected the jury and had also been guilty of omissions of direction, resulting in a miscarriage of justice.

A discovery by which straw can be made into paper and synthetic cotton is claimed by Dr. F. W. Hochstetter of Pittsburgh.

UNANIMOUS CHOICE FARM CONVENTION FOR FURTHER TERM

Motion to Postpone Election Until
Later in Convention
Voted Down

ACCLAMATION

President States Duty Will Be
to Accept Decision on
Policy Loyally

(Staff Correspondence)

EDMONTON, Jan. 19th.—Robert Gardiner, President of the United Farmers of Alberta since 1931, was unanimously re-elected for another twelve months' term by the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Association meeting in the Masonic Hall here today.

Postponement Voted Down

When Hugh Allen, from the Chair, called for nominations, Gardiner's name was heard in chorus from all parts of the hall. Mr. Allen kept nominations open for a minute or two, and Mrs. Dowdell, of Millet, asked whether it might not be possible, under the constitution, to postpone the election until the question of future policy should have been decided. The chairman pointed out that the time for nominations was fixed, but Mr. Gardiner suggested that the Convention itself might suspend the rule if it wished. A motion to this effect was made and heavily voted down.

Then, from the back of the hall, a delegate who apparently had difficulty in hearing, rose to ask if he might place another name in nomination. The chairman assented. "I wish then," said the delegate, "to nominate Robert Gardiner"; and the convention rocked with laughter and cheers.

Following the election Mr. Gardiner was received with loud applause. His vocabulary, he said, was inadequate to express what he felt; upon the high responsibility of the Presidency again being conferred upon him.

Duty of Loyalty to Decision

"You may be assured," he said "having regard to the democratic nature of this organization, that I shall endeavor to carry out to the best of my ability any decision this Convention makes upon policy." It was the duty of those who served the organization to accept the decision of the majority, loyally, whether that decision should or should not prove to be in accordance with their own better judgment.

His new term will be Mr. Gardiner's eighth.

Revenue from the Customs office in Calgary during 1937 was over \$2,690,000, an increase of a little more than \$750,000 over 1936.

CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION

Some Principles Involved in the Organization, Operation and Financing of Co-operative Creameries

In this letter we shall discuss some generalities in the organization, operation and financing of co-operative creameries.

Short sighted farmers often tell us that they can see no essential difference between co-operatives and those privately owned and think their interests are better served by a private creamery which they imagine is a local industry than by a large co-operative some distance away. Such beliefs can only be honestly held by those farmers who know nothing of the set up and sales problems of the dairy industry of Alberta.

Space will not permit us to deal with more than one aspect of this problem just now. We suggest, however, under capitalist ownership the first and foremost incentive to the erection and operation of a creamery is the hope and anticipation of a profit on the money invested in the creamery, and that the first and foremost obligation imposed upon the Manager is to get that profit for the capital invested. It does not require any elaboration of the theme to convince anyone that if that profit is made, it must come out of the producers since the selling end of the butter business is so highly competitive that the buyer can not be gouged.

Not Opposing Individuals

We all know managers of creameries under capitalistic control who are fine fellows, good neighbors, competent workmen and highly respected by all of us. We of the co-operative movement are not in any way attacking the persons who operate the creameries established for private profit. It is the system of ownership we are opposing, not individuals. These in-

dividuals for the most part, all those who are capable of making any contribution toward the improvement of the dairy industry, would find there was a place for them in the industry were it wholly co-operative.

Our belief is that all creameries should be co-operatively owned and the manufacturing and marketing of their butter should be absolutely controlled by the farmers who produce it.

This is an interesting theory on which countless pages have been written and more will be, and on which thousands of arguments have been based and more will be. Nevertheless, no matter how attractive an economic theory may be, it will not get any where and soon will lose its popular appeal unless successfully put to the test. With us, that means the successful operation of creameries.

This opens up a still larger question for debate.

What Constitutes Success?

What constitutes success for a co-operative creamery? There are those who judge wholly by whether or no they receive immediately upon transferring their patronage to it a larger amount on each and every cream ticket than they could get from the local private creamery and a handsome cash bonus at the end of the year. Such an attitude is neither fair nor reasonable. The principle of dairy co-operation is that the profit should go to the patron.

Is it not evident that before that principle can become wholly effective, the producers of the butterfat must also be the owners of the machinery?

And since no one, upon joining a

co-operative creamery association, is required to put up any cash capital with which to acquire this machinery, is it not evident that the profits, in part at least, must be retained in the business to the credit of the individual patron until all the machinery and equipment becomes the clear property of the association? The organization of a co-operative creamery association without any paid-up capital stock does not automatically provide a plant, equipment, working capital and credit, and the enterprise must be in debt to non-members until such time as undistributed profits have taken care of these items. During this time a co-operative does all that should be expected if it pays as much for butterfat as its competitors.

For, and this is what most farmers overlook, by the mere fact of its existence, it forces its competitors to pay more for cream than they otherwise would have done. Why? Because the only reason for its existence is to get the producer all his cream is worth and the only reason for its competitors' existence is the hope of making a handsome profit by paying the producer less than his cream is worth. This hope is gone and the investment a loss if the cream goes to the co-op. and, to keep its volume, the capitalist concern must and will pay prices on which it can make no immediate profit, in hopes that the co-op. menace will fail through lack of support from producers. The true measure of success for a co-operative creamery is: First, Does its competition force a generally higher price for cream than would otherwise be paid? Secondly, Can it meet those prices and still operate at a profit?

Co-op. Cannot Stand Still

If so, it has fulfilled the primary reasons for its existence, and the member should not be critical whether he gets that profit as a cash payment or as an added stake in a growing business. For a co-operative cannot stand still; it can never arrive at the point where it considers its work done, its plans complete, its investment finished and entitled to live upon its profits and reputation. This co-operative idea is a movement and as such it must move, either forward or backward. Opposed as it is in theory to the competitive spirit of capitalism, in actual operation it finds itself in the front rank of competitive struggle and especially marked for destruction if possible.

Assets Over \$250,000

We have been discussing co-operative creameries in which there is no such thing as paid-up capital stock. This is the plan on which the Central Alberta Dairy Pool was organized and developed. During the thirteen years of its existence it has acquired assets in plants and equipment worth well over a quarter of a million dollars. It is not open to argument that since the members have only invested One Dollar each in a share and since there are no other shares in existence, these Assets were all created and paid for out of undistributed profits and as such are debts owing by the business to the members. And it is equally evident that as long as the business continues to exist and prosper, as further expansion and additions to existing plants become necessary and capital is required to finance them, under the set-up as has always existed, that capital must be taken from the profits, so that the bigger and better the business gets, the more the business will owe the members.

This organization has recently been expanding rapidly and as a result this evident fact has become a very live

Ski Wedding



This Swiss couple were married in fine mountaineer style in a little church in the Alps near St. Moritz. Visitors formed a ski-arch over the bride and groom when they came out. The wedding principals wore national costume.

WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

A two-year-old Holstein heifer "May" owned by J. W. Hosford, South Edmonton, has won the North American milk production championship. She produced 18,736 lbs. of milk in the 365 days of the test.

LIVE STOCK REGISTRATIONS

Pure bred livestock registered with the Canadian National Live Stock Records, during 1937, numbered 79,303; of that number 37,860, or just under half, were cattle.

issue with us. We have in our ranks men who have been active with us from our beginnings, who have individually large interests in the shape of undistributed profits extending over many years, who have no personal interest in any of our activities outside of our original plant at Alix, and who object to the use of their equities for expansion elsewhere. Their point of view is entitled to recognition. Since the convention has firmly decided upon maintaining the present policy of expansion, the problem presently confronting the Central Alberta Dairy Pool is to evolve a method of financing whereby expansion can be arranged without unduly holding up the redemption of profits to long-time members whose interest in expansion is only indirect and without risking too greatly the original investment.

What Method Must Entail

Such a method must entail the setting up of each branch plant as a separate business in so far as accounting goes, while retaining control of all activities under one Board of Management. And it must entail securing the major portion of new capital expenditure upon the assets acquired through that expansion. The delegates, the directors and the management have all been working upon this problem and the decisions arrived at will soon be made public. In succeeding issues of *The Western Farm Leader* full particulars of these plans will be given. We know all members and well wishers will be much interested.

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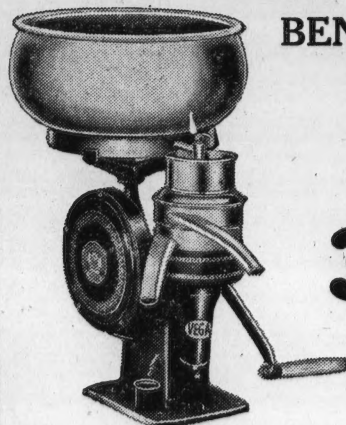
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Fair Exchange Value for Farm Products Impossible Under Profit System—ROBERT GARDINER

President of United Farmers of Alberta Reviews Past Year in Agriculture and in National and World Affairs—Discusses Basis of Credit

Reviewing the past year's activities of the Association, laying special stress on the important development in co-operative buying activities; making a broad survey of agricultural conditions and national and world affairs, and discussing the problems of farm indebtedness, the Wheat Board and Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, Robert Gardiner, President of the U.F.A., in his address to the thirtieth Annual Convention of the Association in the Masonic Temple in Edmonton on Tuesday, expressed the conviction that it is not possible "to secure proper exchange value for our products under the present competitive profit system," and declared that "a change in our economic set-up is necessary."

"But what of that?" Mr. Gardiner asked. "Is there a farmer within the sound of my voice that is afraid of being prosperous through receiving full value for what his labor produces? Every farmer is entitled to this measure of justice. Are we afraid of the change necessary in our economic system that we would rather endure the hardships that we all have experienced than contemplate the necessity of the change that is required to ensure full value for what our labor produces? Personally I am not content to remain in the position where I am being continually exploited."

In his opening remarks, Mr. Gardiner paid a tribute to Norman F. Priestley, Vice-President of the Association, and Miss Eileen Birch, Secretary-Treasurer, and the Central Office staff. "In times of stress the successful administration of the affairs of an organization such as ours is far more difficult than when economic conditions are more normal," he said.

Increased Membership

Referring to the increased membership during the year, Mr. Gardiner pointed out that the reduction of the dues had resulted in the total revenue being smaller, and a deficit has been incurred, which did not mean that the Association had liabilities it could not meet, but that the surplus of a year ago would be reduced. He urged all officers and members to carry on an active canvass for membership.

Co-operative activities had shown very healthy expansion. But for drought conditions over a large area the turnover would have been much greater. Even where crops were poor the co-operative buying of farm supplies was substantial.

Co-operative Buying

While there might be some difference of opinion as to the value of any co-operative activities in the final scheme of things, said the President, "I am fully convinced that not only for today but also for the future, the continued development of co-operative activities by the farmers in buying and selling will have such beneficial results as are only partially envisioned at the present time." Mr. Gardiner urged Locals which have not yet fully participated in these activities that they secure the necessary information and extend their co-operative buying through the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, Ltd., whose work he commended.

Agricultural Conditions

While there had been a slight improvement in agricultural conditions due largely to an increase in the price of grains, the area that suffered from drought moved considerably north and west of previous years. Drought conditions in the West, consumption of the extra surplus and war and fear of war were mainly responsible for the increase in grain prices. If normal weather conditions prevailed over the world, and wars and rumors of war ceased, "we should at once be faced with a wheat problem as great as or greater than the one we have recently surmounted,"

said Mr. Gardiner. "I trust that every farmer will give some consideration to this important matter, so that in the event of a possible future glut of wheat on the market, we can at least devise policies that will tend to soften the impact, if not entirely control the situation."

"Having regard to the excess acreage available for the production of wheat above the world's normal requirements, we are likely at any time to be faced with a serious situation unless one of two things happen. First, a reduction of acreage sown to wheat, or secondly an increase in the world's wheat consuming population. Prices of other farm produce have remained fairly steady with an occasional upward swing in the price of cattle. These prices, however, are still below the cost of production and while we appreciate the improvement, we must recognize that the farmer, under these conditions, can only continue to farm by increasing his indebtedness, or reducing his standard of living, or a combination of both."

Relationship of Prices

"Something worthwhile has been accomplished by the farmers of Alberta through their co-operative activities in buying and selling, but much remains to be accomplished before we will be satisfied that we have reached the point where the price relationship as between what the farmer produces and what he has to buy is on a basis of equity. This price relationship is by far the most important question, and merits the close study of all farmers. Important as are the questions of interest charges, debt and tax reductions, better farm homes, farm home sanitation and furnishings; these matters are important but are insignificant in comparison to the securing of proper exchange values as between farm produce and manufactured goods and other services that the farmer requires. Establish proper exchange values for farm produce and if nature is reasonably kind and the farmer fairly industrious, the farmer will be able to meet his liabilities in full, build and maintain comfortable homes, with up-to-date plumbing and furnishings. The farmer is entitled to all these things by virtue of his contribution of new wealth for the benefit of society."

While the efforts to reduce farm debts were appreciated, they reminded the speaker of "a person who uses a salve in an attempt to heal a cancerous sore when a major operation is necessary."

In general the price of farm products could never increase fast enough to catch up with monopoly controlled manufactured goods. The gap could be narrowed, but not bridged, under the present economic system. Exploitation took place at the point of exchange. A complete change in our economic set-up was necessary.

Royal Grain Commission

"In my address to the Convention a year ago," said the President, "I had reason to criticize the action of the present Federal Government where-

by through Order in Council the Wheat Board was restrained from purchasing wheat unless the price fell below 90 cents per bushel f.o.b. Fort William. The same proviso is in operation for this year. The result: no wheat has been purchased by the Wheat Board since the passing of the first Order in Council at the beginning of the 1936-37 grain year. The salaries and other expenses of the Board still continue.

"You are aware that the Federal Government appointed a Commission to enquire into all phases of the grain business. The scope of the reference was sufficiently wide so as to include everything of importance that might affect the interests of the producer and also the interests of those who purchase, handle and sell grain. The Commission was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Turgeon, who had had previous experience in a similar capacity, as Chairman of 'The Commission of Enquiry, 1923-25.' Your Executive ordered a brief to be

Says Change of System Only Remedy



PRESIDENT ROBERT GARDINER

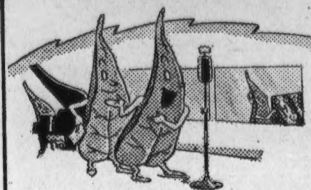
prepared and submitted to the Commission, setting forth the views of 'The United Farmers of Alberta' in regard to the Wheat Board and allied matters as expressed by resolutions passed at previous Conventions.

"It was my privilege to submit this brief when the Commission was sitting in Calgary. The more important points covered by our brief were as follows: The operations of a permanent compulsory Wheat Board; the board to handle all grain with the object in view of reducing handling charges to a minimum between the point of production and the point of export; and returning to the farmer the average price received during the grain year. The brief called the attention of the Commission to the increased cost of production by virtue of the fiscal policy of Canada. We suggested that the tariff be reduced to a point that would not increase production costs, or if the Federal Government could not adopt this suggestion, then the Government should be prepared to compensate the producer in an amount sufficient to make up the difference between the average price received and the average cost of production. Another important point emphasized was the demand for the closing of the grain exchange, thereby eliminating speculation in grain. Those desiring to secure a copy of this brief may do so by writing Central Office."

The Depression

"The depression still continues, although not quite so severe as three

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years ago. Employment has improved somewhat but the number on relief due to unemployment is considerable. Owing to extended drought more farmers than formerly have to depend on governments for assistance to tide them over until they harvest a crop. The cost of relief from all causes constitutes a drain upon the resources of the governments concerned and has to be provided by taxation or borrowing."

Due mainly to huge governmental borrowings for war purposes, world economic conditions were better than a year ago; the improvement being due, said Mr. Gardiner, almost entirely to the consuming of some of the surplus wealth represented by such borrowings. He challenged the common view that the cause of the present depression was the same as those of earlier times. Prior to 1930, and with some exceptions such as war, the reason for depressions had been scarcity of consumable wealth, and the need to reduce consumption until wealth had been accumulated for new plant and equipment. The present depression was not due to scarcity but rather to an abundance of surplus wealth.

"The reason for the present anomaly of people starving in the midst of plenty," continued the President's address, "is due to the fact that those who are suffering from want do not own sufficient wealth to satisfy their requirements, whereas, on the other hand, there are those who have more wealth than they can consume and who cannot find a safe and profitable investment for the surplus. So long as this surplus remains unconsumed there is no hope for prosperous times."

"When governments stop borrowing for armament and war purposes, we will sink back into a depression as bad, if not worse, than anything we have as yet experienced. Furthermore, the depression will continue until such time as provision is made for an equitable distribution of the wealth created; not on the basis of something for nothing but rather on the basis of full value for services rendered."

"We have natural resources in abundance, up-to-date machinery for production, and skilled labor that is the equal of any in the world. These are the essentials necessary to provide

(Continued on page 7)

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A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT

Gratifying expansion in the volume of business handled in major lines was shown in the report of the U.F.A. Central Co-operative, Limited, presented to the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta this week.

To have increased the co-operative handling of fuel oils during the year by 45 per cent and of lubricating oils by 34 per cent, was in itself a notable achievement. Handlings of binder twine increased by 44 per cent, though in this case the problem of margins to meet handling charges must have been a difficult one.

Dividends of \$17,489 distributed by the Co-operative in the period of nine months ending December 31st last, compared with \$13,460 during the preceding financial year, must have been a welcome indication to the recipients of the progress which is being made. Since the Central Co-operative commenced to serve the farmers, about six years ago, \$62,008 have been distributed in dividends.

That the significance of this branch of the farmers' organization is winning increasing recognition was indicated by the fact that practically the whole of the afternoon session of the Convention on Tuesday was spent in discussion of its activities.

That the building up of adequate reserves and provision for further expansion of plant are today most necessary if the Co-operative is to expand its field of operations as it is desirable that it should, the discussion in the Convention made evident. Exactly how this can most effectively be done it will be for the Locals and other district organizations and the Central Co-operative to determine.

* * *

AMALGAMATION

Outstanding among the economic problems discussed in the report of the Central Board was that of amalgamation of the United Grain Growers, Limited, and the Alberta Wheat Pool. The report contained a detailed survey of the discussions of the past year, and the Board's opinion that though the difficulties to be overcome—technical, legal and financial—may be great, "they are not insurmountable."

If they are not insurmountable, it will be the wish of the great majority

of farm people that they shall be surmounted. That the desire to surmount them is general in the organizations concerned was witnessed by the passing, by unanimous vote of the tripartite committee representing the U.F.A., the Pool and the United Grain Growers Boards, (as disclosed in the report) of the following resolution:

"We believe the interests of all our farmers would be best served by these two Boards proceeding to examine fully the advisability of bringing together the farmer-owned marketing organizations in Alberta."

The action taken by the Conventions of all former grain concerns in the Prairie Provinces, approving the most complete investigation into the possibilities of amalgamation, will fortify the officers of the companies in their determination to bring the investigation, if possible, to fruitful conclusions.

* * *

WASTE IN TURNER VALLEY

At last, it seems, the enormous waste of natural wealth in Turner Valley is to be ended, or at least greatly curtailed. According to an announcement made by the Hon. N. E. Tanner, Provincial Minister of Lands and Mines, the oil deposits are to be conserved by measures to prevent the prodigal release of gas in the Valley field.

The fact that the owners of the wells producing crude have become alarmed about the situation, fearing that the waste of gas will shorten the life of the field, is no doubt a factor in the decision. That is all to the good. The curtain of fire by night, visible over great distances in Southern Alberta, is a disgraceful reminder of the planlessness which has characterized the exploitation of one of the most important of our natural resources.

* * *

FOES OF UNITY

It is all very well to talk about a United Canada. Every good Canadian wants it. But in the long run the value of unity must depend upon the purposes for which unity may be designed. Messrs. Duplessis and Hepburn seem to have the idea that the rest of Canada should be united under Ontario and Quebec for the benefit of the powerful interests which have their centres in those Provinces. That is why these two Premiers are in danger of becoming the greatest foes of genuine Canadian unity.

* * *

SANCTIONS OR WAR

Lieutenant-Commander Edgar P. Young, retired officer of the Royal Navy, whose letter we quote on this page, makes it clear that the choice before the democracies lies between the application of economic sanctions against aggressor states and continued war-profiteering on a vast scale. War-profiteering, of course, is an important factor in the breeding of war.

Sanctions are the alternative to warlike ac-

WHERE JAPAN IS VULNERABLE

(From letter of Lieut.-Commander Edgar P. Young, Royal Navy, retired, in *The New Statesman*.)

Let us try to imagine the situation which would exist if Britain and the U.S.A. imposed complete economic sanctions against Japan, at the same time withdrawing, as they presumably would have the sense to do, all their nationals (including their armed forces) beyond effective reach of the armed forces of Japan. Japan would forthwith find herself deprived of almost all the raw materials required for her industries (not only for her war industries) and of almost every market for her export trade. What could she do about it? Experience has shown that the occupation of vast areas in China has not eased, but has rather, as Miss Utley points out in her letter, aggravated the economic difficulties of Japan. Would the occupation of more Chinese territory, of Hongkong, or even of Indo-China, the Philippines and Borneo (where the oil wells could easily be rendered useless for immediate purposes) bring relief to Japan in the short time that would elapse before her industrial machine came almost to a standstill and before millions of starving unemployed would be clamouring for the blood of those who had led them to disaster? One can even picture the possibility of having the Japanese Government begging us to let them have fuel to repatriate their armies in order to stave off revolution at home!

You are probably correct, however, when you write that we should not deceive ourselves into thinking that our Government or that of the U.S.A. are prepared to take economic action now which they have refused to take hitherto. It is possible, I think, that the U.S. Government would like to take such action, but only on condition that the British Government did likewise, which the latter will certainly decline to do. The British Government will decline, not because it is afraid of the risk of war, but because it realises too well what effect such action would have—in China, as well as in Japan. British finance-capital, having sacrificed British export trade and its direct capital interests in the Far East for political reasons, would be extremely loth to be deprived now of its reward. A bankrupt Japan, victorious in China, would be compelled to allow the City to recoup its losses, and doubtless a good deal more, by providing her, on "suitable" terms, with the capital she would need for the exploitation of the natural wealth, cheap labour and vast market of China. A victorious China, on the other hand, would prove of far less interest to the foreign money-lender: she could hardly be expected to pay reparations for the damage committed by the Japanese (by permission of the foreigner), and would be in no mood to revert to the licensed exploitation which was tolerated, perhaps unwillingly, hitherto by Chiang Kai-Shek.

The retired naval officer suggests a method of dealing with Japan's murderous onslaught upon China, which would be far more effective than any number of naval demonstrations by the Western powers in the Far East.

The false pacifiers of today (some of them Fascists in disguise and others the dupes of an impossible creed of isolationism) are those who fear to apply sanctions lest they should offend the susceptibilities of Mussolini, Araki and Co. The great democracies have it in their power to make the waging of war by the aggressor states a completely hopeless enterprise.

One of the chief reasons why that power is not being exercised is that the export of nickel and scrap iron and oil and other materials necessary to the carrying on of warlike adventures, is highly profitable to some of their citizens who know no patriotism, and happen to be in a position to determine in large measure the policies of Governments.

INTEREST CENTRES IN ALBERTA CASES HEARD IN OTTAWA

Ground Thoroughly Covered in
Argument Before Supreme
Court of Canada

PRIVY COUNCIL LATER?

Constitutional Questions to Play
Important Part in Parliament-
ary Debates Coming
Session

By M. McDOUGALL
(Special to *The Western Farm Leader*)

OTTAWA, Jan. 19th.—A great deal of interest naturally attaches to the Alberta cases which have been heard for some days before the Supreme Court here.

It took only one day at the beginning of the hearings to dispose of arguments on the question of the right of disallowance by the Dominion of Provincial statutes. Mr. Geoffrion for the Dominion and Col. Biggar for the Province presented their arguments and the court reserved judgment. The question of the validity of three disputed bills which the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta reserved for the disposal of the Governor-General has taken much more time. The various interests affected by these three bills which deal with control of credit and licensing regulations, with taxation of banks on reserves and undivided profits and the regulation of the press, have all been represented by eminent counsel including Mr. Geoffrion for the Dominion, Mr. Tilley for the banks, Col. Ralston for the newspapers and Col. Biggar for Alberta.

Ground Thoroughly Covered

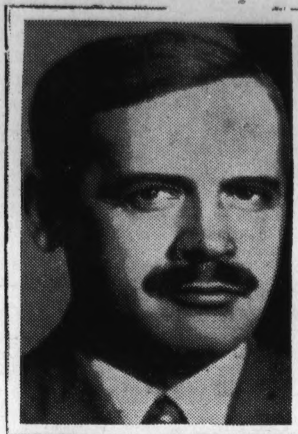
Arguments have revolved largely around sections 91 and 92 of the B.N.A. Act, which designate the sphere of jurisdiction of Provinces and Dominion, and especially about the "property and civil rights within the province" reserved for Provincial legislation and "banking and currency," "peace, order and good government," and residuary powers conferred on the Dominion Government for its exclusive jurisdiction. Counsel for all interests have obviously prepared their briefs on these important constitutional cases with great care, and have covered the ground very thoroughly. When judgment is rendered by the Supreme Court it is most likely that appeals will be made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for final adjudication.

Constitutional questions are likely to play an important part in the discussions of the coming session of Parliament. If we exclude the troubled situation in the world abroad and the interest in the impending triangular trade arrangements between Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, the uppermost question in the minds of legislators assembling here in the next few days will undoubtedly relate to constitutional issues. The dispute on the export of power, the negotiations for a constitutional amendment to allow the Dominion to bring in an unemployment insurance measure, the work of the Rowell Commission on financial relations and the attitude of the Premier of Quebec, Mr. Duplessis, on Provincial rights, all have a direct bearing on Dominion and Provincial relations and on their respective powers under the terms of our constitution. Whatever may be done about it, whatever changes may be suggested in the document of Confederation, the situation offers an opportunity for lively debates in the Houses of Parliament.

Farm Implement Situation

It seems pretty clear that Western members will have a good deal to say about the farm implement situation in Parliament. The Parliamentary committee which had made a study of the question brought in a report

First President



Andreiv. A. Andreev, veteran Communist official, formerly was commissar of transportation, now president of the new Parliament of the U.S.S.R.

Strong Organization Farmers Never More Needed, States Board

Activities of Association During Past
Year Reviewed—President's
Visit to Ottawa

EDMONTON, Jan. 19th.—"The whole trend of present-day affairs emphasises very strongly the need for effective organization of agriculture. A strong farm organization, able at all times to represent intelligently and forcefully the interests of the farm people, was never more needed than today. We trust that whatever the outcome of the debate at this Convention, with respect to public affairs, this pressing need will be kept in view and the energies of the membership directed thereto."

This was the concluding passage in the review by the Board of Directors of the U.F.A., of the problems of future policy, presented to the Annual Convention. "That natural human tendency to bring pressure to bear upon those who differ from us and force them to our point of view is in evidence to a tragic degree in many parts of the world at present," stated the report. "We can only hope to avoid similar tragic outcome of the clash of conflicting interests in our home Province and Canada by the exercise of tolerance and goodwill towards those who differ from us, while constant in pursuit of those objectives in public affairs which we have so long sought to attain."

Work With Other Bodies

The report dealt at length with activities of the Executive and Directors during the past year, among them being representation by the Vice-

just before Parliament prorogued last session. The recommendations of the committee will probably be discussed early in the coming session. The committee dealt with tariffs, drawbacks and the prices of farm implements. It is suggested that some Western members may seek to persuade the Government to subsidize co-operative agencies for the distribution of farm implements.

One of the most encouraging features of the general industrial situation which has recently come to light is the improvement that took place in the employment figures during 1937. During the year 10,210 individual employers reporting to the Government Bureau of Statistics had an average number of 1,085,831 persons on their payrolls compared with an average of 979,741 persons employed by 9,717 firms in 1936. The index of employment was 114.1 compared with 103.7 in 1936, an increase of ten per cent.

*"Worthy of the Support
of all Alberta Grain Growers"*

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

President at the Alberta Youth Congress, on the Calgary Board of Trade, and as a co-opted member on a committee of the Alberta Legislature to draw up a brief to the Rowell Commission, and also on the inter-church committee for drought area relief; the Executive made a strong protest to the Alberta Government against failure to provide guarantee for credit for the Municipal Hail Insurance Board, and to the Dominion Government against failure to permit the Wheat Board to function as intended by Parliament when the legislation was passed. More liberal regulations re drought area relief were pressed for. Deep regret was expressed at the passing of F. J. Malloy, husband of the President of the U.F.W.A., and of her father, M. J. Conner; and of H. C. McDaniel, former director for Medicine Hat, and sincerest sympathy was extended to Mrs. Malloy and Mrs. McDaniel and others who had suffered bereavement.

Interview Federal Authorities

It was revealed that President Gardiner had made a special visit to Ottawa to press upon the Dominion authorities the necessity for "immediate and thorough attention to provision of seed for the drought areas." The report stated, "As it was not the policy of the Executive to attempt to make political capital against the Alberta Government out of the situation no mention was made of the visit in the press. We have reason to believe that the president's visit to Ottawa was not without result."

(While in Ottawa Mr. Gardiner discussed with Hon. Charles Dunning desirable amendments to the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act. He learned that owing to the entirely different circumstances in the East, most eastern members of Parliament of all parties were severely critical of the act, and that to seek improving amendments at this time might lead to the total destruction of the legislation now on the statute books).

Commends Leader

"The Western Farm Leader", states the report, "taking up the tradition of our paper, *The United Farmer*, has consistently championed the cause of farm organization, producer and consumer co-operatives, and in general has featured matters of interest to the farming population."

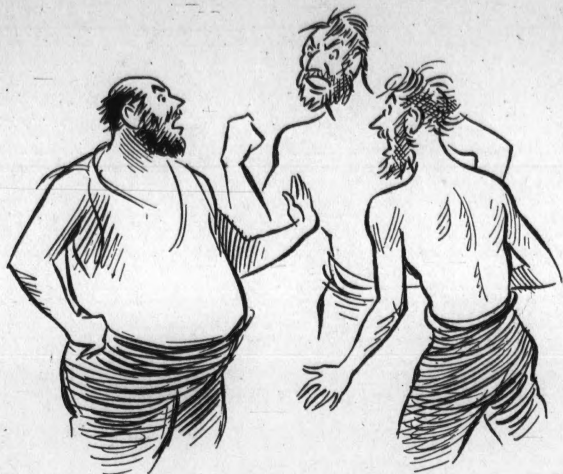
Felicitations were extended to "W. Norman Smith, editor of *The Western Farm Leader*, and his wife, formerly Miss Amelia Turner, both of whom served the organization long and well as members of the staff of The U.F.A. Ltd., on their recent marriage," and wishes were expressed that they might have "long life and happiness together, and success in publishing their paper."

On behalf of the Association every wish for their happiness was extended to Mrs. Ronald Packer (formerly Miss Winnifred Ellston) and her husband.

"We cannot close this report without expressing our sincerest appreciation of the faithful and willing work of the staff of Central Office," the Directors declared.

"Castaways of Plenty"

By WILLARD E. HAWKINS



CHAPTER XV

DEBT MORATORIUM RELIEVES IMMEDIATE CRISIS—PROFIT SYSTEM DECLARED FUNDAMENTALLY SOUND—PROBLEM IS MERELY ONE OF DISTRIBUTION—DEBT THE BASIS OF CAPITALISTIC PROGRESS—NATURAL RESOURCES GUARANTEE FUNDAMENTAL SOUNDNESS OF INVESTMENTS—THEORETICAL SOLVENCY—REPUDIATION OF DEBT—PROPERTY RIGHTS MUST BE RESPECTED—COMPENSATION FOR FRUITS OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

"THE way I see it," Larson began, "after a sober interval, 'we must fully analyze the situation and then—'"

"Just a mintue," interrupted Grubber; "if there's gonna be any analyzin' done, I'd rather listen to it on a peace-

ful stummick. You say we're gonna drop the system?"

"I suppose it comes to that. Perhaps a modification—"

"Look here, if you're gonna commence hedgin'—"

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"All right," Larson hastily corrected himself. "We'll drop it."

"Then let's do, and quit stallin'! Near as I can figure out, the system boils down to everybody grabbin' everythin' he can, so long as he does it accordin' to the rules. That's what we're gonna drop—this here grab system. If I go out and get a load of fish, is it understood that nobody does any grabbin'? We all forget what the other gink owes us, and just split them fish three ways?"

"This particular load, at any rate. We might call it a moratorium."

"All right; call it anythin' you please. I'll go after the net right now. And pervidin' the same applies to coconuts, you'd better get busy climbin' them trees, Buff."

It was amazing how simple it all became, once the system had been abandoned, even temporarily. Everybody—that is to say, Buffington and Grubber—worked like mad, and in a few hours had enough to supply the wants of all concerned. The supplies were distributed without formality.

By sunset, the three men were lolling comfortably on the sand, their stomachs filled to repletion, a heartening supply of fish and coconuts left over for the immediate future.

"That was an excellent idea," mused Larson. "I'm sure that all we needed was a little respite to catch our breath. Now we can attack the problem earnestly and the system will right itself just as I predicted."

"Never again!" declared Grubber. "Go back to the system and we'll be in the same fix inside of three days. A system that won't work only by droppin' the rules and startin' over again every so often, ain't much of a system to tie to, in you want my verdict."

"After all, we agreed to drop the grab system for good and all," reminded Buffington.

Larson sighed regretfully. It was difficult to abandon a theory for which he had an almost superstitious veneration; a system that had worked to his advantage—up to a point.

"What do you suggest?" he asked sadly.

It was Grubber who answered.

"We're gettin' along pretty well today, seems to me. You was complainin' about the trouble with the system bein' a matter of distribution. All right, drop the system and just distribute. We're doin' that right now without no fuss. Just ever'body doin' his share and takin' what he wants to eat. Why get things so danged com-plected?"

He studied over this for a moment, then went on:

"Yeah, things was gettin' too com-plected. That debt business was what finished us. Tied us all up in a knot."

"But it wouldn't have happened," protested Larson, "if we had been in a position to pay our debts. Each of us was perfectly solvent. Of course, we couldn't pay, but if you consider our natural resources—"

"To be very frank," Buffington contributed to the discussion, "I can't exactly see the difference between being insolvent and not being able to pay."

"Perhaps so," admitted Larson. "But surely you wouldn't be in favor of permanently cancelling all debts?"

"The minute we forgot 'em, we got along perfect, didn't we?"

"That's true," admitted Larson. "Of course, if all our debts were cancelled against each other, Buffington would eventually owe me—"

"Forget it!" snorted Grubber. "Ain't there all the coconuts we can eat in the trees and all the fish we'll ever want in the sea? Debts ain't gonna be any help in gettin' 'em. Ain't it debt what tied us up in knots so we couldn't get the food that was fight there waitin' for us?"

"Well, let's say we cancel all debts," assented Larson. "But you wouldn't go so far as to insist upon my giving up my property rights. The fishing concession—the coconuts—the game—the water system? It has taken me many months to accumulate these. Of course you own two houses and Buffington one. He owns—"

"Now, stop right there. All them property rights is part of the system. If we're gonna drop the grab system, let's do it wholehearted and give the new way of doin' things the same chance the old system had."

"That's sensible," agreed Buffington. Larson was silent.

Grubber studied him furtively. "No go, eh?"

"What I've accumulated," Larson said slowly, "was the result of industry, foresight, skillful planning. It isn't easy—"

Grubber shook his head like an angry mastiff.

"Even after the lesson we've had, you go hangin' on to the dregs of that grab-more'n-your-share system!" he snorted, disgustedly. "All right; I'm game. What's it worth to you to turn the whole shebang over to the bunch of us, yourself included?"

"Well, let's see," A calculating look replaced the bewildered expression in Larson's eyes, now that he was back on familiar ground. "The coconut rights ought to pay me a royalty of twenty-five per cent; the fishing rights, including the net and boat, another twenty-five; the water works—"

"Hell!" interrupted Grubber disgustedly. "You're getting to be a piker. I'm willing to give you fifty per cent on everything."

"But look here—" protested Buffington. He caught a wink directed at him from under Grubber's shaggy mop of hair and paused, though with obvious misgivings.

"It's a deal!" demanded Grubber. "I'm willing, if you fellows are."

Buffington drew his fellow laborer aside as soon as he could manage it.

"What's the idea of giving him more than he asked? We could just as well have got off by giving him a quarter of everything we produced, and frankly, I don't feel that he's even entitled to that."

"He'll be just that much quicker comin' to his senses," returned Grubber enigmatically.

(Next Chapter—"And So—")

CARDINAL'S PROTEST

A protest against the tendency to use the cry of "Communism" as a cloak to cover corrupt practices and social injustices, was voiced recently by Cardinal Mundelein, head of the Chicago diocese of the Roman Catholic Church. Too often in the past, declared the Cardinal, the church has been allied with the wrong side.

Proceedings Under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act—By Hon. J. E. BROWNLEE, K.C., LL.D.

As a great many farmers have now had their financial affairs reviewed by the Board of Review under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act and have had proposals formulated by that Board, a few words of advice may not be out of place as to the position of such a farmer who finds he cannot make the payments directed by the Board.

When the Board of Review hears an application by a farmer, it issues what is called "a proposal." This is in effect a judgment of the Board and when it has been filed in Court it becomes binding on both creditors and debtors. This proposal fixes the amount of each creditors' claim at a certain definite sum, and then proceeds to say how it shall be paid, that is, over how many years, at what rate per cent, and the amount of the annual payments. In some of the earlier proposals, the Board also directed that a certain definite share of the crop should be turned over to the mortgage company or other secured creditor. This has not, however, worked out well and this practice was discontinued some time ago.

It frequently happens that the farmer finds that he cannot meet all the payments directed by the Board, either because of crop failure, totally or partially, or for some other reason. In such cases, if prompt action is taken by the debtor, arrangements can usually be made with his creditors to protect him. If he has had a total or almost a total crop failure, he is protected by the Act itself which clearly makes provision for the event that the farmer cannot pay for causes beyond his control. In such case therefore, if he frankly states the facts to the creditors, it is not likely any one of them will try to take any legal action.

Where Real Difficulty Arises

The real difficulty arises, however, where the farmer cannot pay in full but can make some payment. Another frequent cause of trouble is where the farmer wants to hold his wheat for higher prices and does not take his creditors into his confidence. The time stated for payment passes and some creditor becomes impatient and starts legal proceedings. These proceedings run into money very quickly, with the result that a large bill of law costs is piled up which might have been avoided. There are several types of legal proceedings which the creditor may take but the most usual one is to take out a Notice of Motion in Court for an order to set aside the proposal of the Board of Review and have the farmer declared a bankrupt. Even where these proceedings are started, the matter has to come before a judge, and the judge has wide discretion in the order he will make. If the farmer shows good faith, it is usually not hard to get an extension of time, especially if a part payment can be made. This is more particularly the case where the inability to pay is due to a partial or complete crop failure. However, costs to a considerable amount follow any such application.

To Avoid Trouble

To avoid any such penalty it is suggested that as soon as possible the farmer should size up his crop returns. If he has not enough to pay all the money he has been ordered to pay, he should get in touch with his creditors at once and try to get them to accept a certain proportion of the annual payment. He should first get in touch with the secured creditors such as the mortgage company, machine company or vendor of land. The large secured creditors are the ones that are most likely to cause trouble as their legal rights are the strongest.

If he cannot come to any agreement, he should consult the Official Trustee under the Act in his district.

He may be able to work out an agreement with the creditors. As a last resort he should consult a solicitor.

The important thing is to act promptly and not let things drift. Many farmers who have gone under this Dominion Act still feel they are fully protected by the Provincial Debt Adjustment Act. That is not entirely the case. The motion mentioned above is frequently being made by creditors without reference to the Debt Adjustment Act. The advantage of this Dominion Act is that debts are cut down; the disadvantage is that much of the protection of the Debt Adjustment Act is lost.

Don't Let Matters Drift

So my advice is do not let matters drift. If you are short of enough to make all payments in full, get to the creditors at once or have someone do this for you. I have recently been consulted by a farmer who now finds himself in the Appeal Court because he paid no attention to his position, even when he received notice that proceedings would be taken. The result is, his debts have been increased by a large bill of law costs, and there is precious little satisfaction in paying such costs.

GARDINER'S ADDRESS

(Continued from page 3)

a high standard of living and form the basis of economic security. To make full use of our resources, machinery and labor, will require that we devote our intelligence, time and energy to the accomplishment of this objective. As farmers, we cannot evade our share of the responsibility for present conditions. Neither can we evade our share of the responsibility in finding ways and means for improvement."

Importance of World Affairs

Because the development of rapid communication and transportation had made the world akin, events taking place in other parts of the world were of very great importance to Alberta. The past year had witnessed an increase in the number of countries where dictators had subjugated or were subjugating democratic ideals, practices and institutions.

"The retreat of the democracies before the economically weaker Fascist states," said Mr. Gardiner, "is the result of contradictions now approaching their full development in the capitalist democracies themselves. On the one hand many statesmen in the democratic countries desire to maintain the principle of freedom and toleration essential to democratic government. On the other hand many powerful leaders in the democratic states are beginning to regard dictatorship as the only means of saving the present economic system from collapse and are therefore unwilling to take positive action that would lead to the discrediting of the existing Fascist dictatorships. This has been exemplified in the vacillating attitude displayed by important democratic states towards the struggle of the Spanish people to maintain their constitutionally elected government against internal rebellion and open invasion by the forces of foreign Fascist governments."

"For the first time in modern history in open violation of international law a regularly constituted government has been deprived of its right to import freely such arms as it could buy out of its financial resources to suppress internal revolt. The sympathies of reactionary elements in the British Empire have been openly with the rebels, even though it has been apparent from the beginning that victory for the rebels and their Fascist backers would gravely weaken the British Commonwealth itself by rendering unsafe one of the most important

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ant links in the Commonwealth communication—the Mediterranean Sea.

Class Interest Before Patriotism

"These reactionaries have been regarded as of the ultra imperialist school; have shown their willingness to subordinate patriotism to what they conceive to be their international class interests. Happily in spite of every handicap the Loyalist forces have been able to build up a powerful resistance and unless there should be further foreign invasion on a substantial scale, seem now to be in a position, in the opinion of the observers whose opinion carries authority, eventually to defeat the international forces arrayed against them. Their victory would bring hope to all those forces throughout the world which are struggling to stem the fascist tide."

"The retreat of democratic statesmanship before the Fascist powers in Europe convinced the militarist party in Japan that their hour had come; that once again they could strike with impunity against the Chinese people and the interest of Western states in China. The failure of League powers and signatories of the Kellogg Pact of 1933 to fulfill their solemn obligation under covenants into which they had entered brought its nemesis in 1937 and today a greater part of the investment of the Western states in China seems permanently lost. This, however, is of relatively little importance as compared with the deliberate and wholesale slaughter of countless numbers of Chinese civilians by the invading forces and the attempt to destroy a great nation of ancient culture. The consolidation of Chinese

resistance seems likely to impose an increasingly effective barrier against any quick Japanese victory and the prolongation of the struggle seems likely to prove a factor favorable to the Chinese cause.

"Eternal Vigilance"

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. At a time when the suppression of freedom is advancing on two continents and indeed has invaded successfully even—much of South America, we cannot afford to feel secure. The same forces which are at work elsewhere are actually threatening to undermine the foundations of our North American democracies. They are inherent in the present system itself. We can change the system and preserve our inheritance of freedom and democracy or we can remain indifferent and inactive and face the certainty of dictatorship."

Basis of Credit

Mr. Gardiner devoted a section of his address to the basis and function of credit, and declared that the Alberta Government has complete control over its own credit, which he said is based solely upon its ability to raise money by taxes and from such utilities and revenue producing services as it may have. He said that the Government, not being in possession of the wealth necessary for redemption of credit instruments it might issue in the carrying out of its policies, would be obliged either to tax the people of Alberta in sufficient amount to redeem the instruments issued, or "we will be faced with a period of uncontrolled

(Continued on page 8)

Current News from Near and Far

PROVINCIAL

Infantile paralysis, rare in winter weather, last week attacked a ten-year-old child in Medicine Hat.

Scheduled to begin on Monday, appeals of J. H. Unwin and G. F. Powell were postponed until Wednesday of this week.

Some 95 persons enrolled in the course of lectures on "social dynamics" by L. D. Byrne, which opened in Edmonton last week.

Funeral of Hon. W. Legh Walsh, formerly Alberta's Lieutenant-Governor, whose death occurred in Victoria, took place in Calgary on Tuesday.

The B. C. Minister of Trade and Industry, Hon. W. J. Asseltine, recently conferred with Premier Aberhart on invitation of the latter, on the possibility of increasing trade between the two Provinces.

R. Evans, Winnifred farmer, died from burns received when a can of coal oil exploded while he was lighting a fire with it. His wife, her hands burned from helping to beat out the flames in his clothing, carried water and put out the fire in the house.

GARDINER'S ADDRESS

(Continued from page 7)

inflation." "Both," he added, "are detrimental to the economic interests of the farmer. The farmers of the province produce annually at least over 70 per cent of the wealth, and remembering that all taxes are paid with wealth, you can begin to visualize the tremendous burden that will be placed on agriculture. Mortgage money for farmers at 20 per cent would be mild in comparison. It is because of the uncertainty of the future that, at this point, I plead with the government to inform the people of its plans; indeed, I will go farther and challenge the government to make an explanation of the need for the recent propaganda in regard to the control of credit, remembering always that the province since its inception has had full control and use of Alberta Provincial credit."

Alberta's Credit

Mr. Gardiner declared that there was no truth in the Provincial Government's claim that the Federal Government was preventing them from controlling and using the credit of the Province of Alberta. Such a claim was "eyewash." Citing Major Douglas's definition of credit, as "Ability to deliver goods and services as, when and where required," he said this definition was undoubtedly correct. The only credit possessed by governments was based on their ability to deliver goods and services as, when and where required. Their power to levy and collect taxes together with income based on natural resources and government owned utilities was thus the basis of their credit. The only purpose for which credit could be used was to borrow, against ability to produce and deliver goods in the future. The Province possessed power to borrow on its credit under Clause 2 of Section 92 of the British North America Act.

"We pay for wealth with wealth," said Mr. Gardiner; "we cannot pay for wealth with credit." If the Government planned to secure the right to issue credit instruments against Alberta's credit, the question must be asked, "Where is the Government going to secure the wealth necessary to redeem those instruments?" that was a question which the farmers as the major producers of wealth had a right to ask. Mr. Gardiner then went on to say, as earlier quoted, that it could only be obtained through taxation or inflation.

China was united in resisting Japanese invasion and would never submit, declared Edward Yee Wing to a Calgary audience on Sunday night.

Creditors of a farmer debtor who defaults on payments arranged under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act may not sue unless by consent of the Debt Adjustment Board. This is the effect of a decision handed down in Supreme Court last week.

The South Castor Telephone Company, a farmers' association which took over local telephone lines and equipment from the Provincial Government three years ago, is providing its members with 24-hour service at \$8 a year. George Ries is chairman and C. F. Pals secretary.

In the year ended October 31st last the southern division of the People's League raised funds totalling \$8,517, according to the statement presented to the annual meeting held in Calgary last week. Gladstone Virtue, K.C., Lethbridge, and R. C. Drew were speakers.

Three murder trials, held in Peace River this week, each involve a married couple. Mrs. Jennie Robertson was convicted of manslaughter, the jury recommending mercy, and sentenced to two years imprisonment; Edward Gougeon will hang for the murder of his wife; and Leroy Thompson is charged with killing his wife.

DOMINION

At the end of a trial that commenced last November, I. W. C. Solloway was acquitted on charges of theft of over two million dollars.

Montreal Ministerial Association, at their last regular monthly meeting, unanimously voted support of the movement for disallowance of the Padlock Act.

Re-opening its sittings in Ottawa on Monday, the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations will visit the Maritimes, and will sit in Edmonton on March 2nd.

Professors Parkinson and Underhill and Rev. Dr. Silcox of the Social Service Council were speakers at the recent meeting of the League for Social Reconstruction, in Newmarket, Ontario.

There is a direct relation between the incidence of tuberculosis and income, said Dr. G. B. Reed, of Queen's University; at their best, he continued, relief scales were but slow starvation.

Base metals—nickel, copper, lead and zinc—exported from Canada in the year ended November 30th, 1937, were valued at \$146,914,300, as compared with \$98,532,000 in the previous year—an increase of almost fifty per cent.

Nationalization of the production and export of nickel, and nationalization of the manufacture of armaments, was urged upon Prime Minister King by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Among other resolutions presented was one asking for adequate retiring allowances for persons of the age of sixty.

Charges made by Hon. D. B. Mullen that the Dominion Government intended to get control of lands in the Alberta drought areas was strenuously denied by Hon. J. G. Gardiner; however, he stated that if the Dominion Government fenced and rehabilitated the lands they would insist on holding titles to prevent re-settlement.

Radio license fee may be increased, states an Ottawa despatch.

Construction of defence works on Vancouver Island is under way.

The \$50,000,000 C.N.R. bond issue, guaranteed by the Federal Government, was subscribed in an hour and a quarter.

Simplification of taxes was urged before the Rowell Commission by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association this week.

Decision was reserved by the Supreme Court of Canada on the Alberta constitutional case, hearing of which concluded on Monday.

Unemployment figures for October have just been released from Ottawa; the total number receiving direct relief or farm aid in Canada was 803,888, compared with 1,008,796 in October, 1936.

A death toll of 17 with 28 reported missing, resulted from a fire that destroyed the Sacred Heart College, at St. Hyacinthe, Que., early Tuesday. The victims were students and religious friars.

J. A. Bonnier, official Liberal candidate, won the Montreal by-election on Monday, over Camillien Houde, former Conservative leader, who ran as an independent opposed to the Government's defence policies.

WORLD

Storms on the Atlantic cost the lives of 33 British seamen over the week-end.

Defences of the British port of Freetown, on the west coast of Africa, are being strengthened.

A new program of naval building is being carried on by Italy, which will give her the largest navy in her history.

France is fortifying her Swiss border, and has added to defences on the Italian border, where 300,000 of Mussolini's soldiery are stationed.

Premier Mackenzie King denied absolutely statements of Camillien Houde that his Government had made a secret defence agreement with Great Britain.

African natives want school more than anything else, said Earl de la Warr, chairman of a commission of inquiry in East Africa, on his return to London.

Twenty-four British warships, with 10,000 troops and a large number of aircraft will concentrate shortly at Singapore in a "demonstration" of British force.

Negotiations for a trade treaty between the U.S. and Italy have broken down because of the refusal of the Roosevelt administration to recognise Italian rule in Ethiopia.

Sabotage of Ethiopians since the Italian conquest of the country has cut exports from over \$5,000,000 to almost nothing. Coffee, hides and skins formed the chief items.

Ending a political crisis of five days, a new government was formed on Tuesday by Premier Chautemps, who resigned last week in the face of labor and financial crises. In the interval former Premier Blum failed in an attempt to form a government of the Popular Front with Communist co-operation, and Georges Bonnet, finance minister in the outgoing government, also attempted and failed to form a government. The new cabinet is made up entirely of "Radical-Socialists."

CO-OPS. WANT TRADE TREATY

Strong support of the proposed Anglo-American trade agreement is expressed in a resolution of the Co-operative League of the U.S.A., which points out that the British co-operative wholesalers are the largest individual purchasers of American farm products.

DEPRESSION FOR WHOM?

Profits on the Shell Pipe Line Corporation, (a subsidiary of Shell Union Oil) nearly doubled during the years 1930 to 1934 (the depth of the depression) as compared with the period 1925-29.

Ten lives were lost when an airliner crashed in Montana mountains last week.

Japanese captured the important seaport of Tientsin without opposition last week.

Great Britain refused to agree to Japanese attempts to close the Yangtze River to neutral shipping.

A national boycott of Japanese goods has been strongly urged by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

His plan for moonlight flights over the Arctic wastes in search of the lost Russian flyers has been abandoned by Sir Hubert Wilkins, who will make some day flights from Aklavik in March.

In face of continued efforts of Fascist forces to recapture Teruel, it remains in the hands of the Spanish Government, who succeeded in dislodging Fascists from strongholds within the city.

No definite conclusions were reached in the conversations between Prime Minister Chamberlain and Prime Minister De Valera on Anglo-Irish trade and defence and the status of Northern Ireland, states a London despatch.

That Germany is bending every effort to reach the naval strength allowed by the Anglo-German naval agreement of 1935 (in the proportion of 35 to Great Britain's 100) is shown by the new issue of Weyer's Naval Annual.

Carrying a cargo of grain to the Spanish Government port of Valencia the Dutch freighter *Hannah* was torpedoed by an unidentified submarine and sunk, her crew being rescued, states a despatch from Alicante.

Chinese forces are making a strong attack on Japanese communication lines north of Nanking, and have also placed the Japanese on the defensive south of Shanghai. Japanese aeroplanes are systematically bombing the railway from Hong Kong to Canton, in an effort to prevent supplies reaching the interior.

A no-compromise fight with autocratic control of industry and finance was announced by President Roosevelt in a recent speech; he particularly attacked the evil of "utility holding company control," declaring that securities totalling some \$13,000,000,000 in value were controlled by owners of \$600,000,000 worth—"a 96-inch dog being wagged by a 4-inch tail."

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INCREASE SALES FUEL OILS BY 45 PER CENT IN YEAR

Expansion in Oils and Binder
Twine Business by U.F.A.
Central Co-operative

EDMONTON, January 20th.—Increase of over 45 per cent in the sales of fuel oils and over 34 per cent in the sales of lubricating oils during 1937 as compared with the previous year; and an increase of 44 per cent in sales of binder twine were reported by the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. The money value of the business done through the Central organization during the past year in all lines was \$900,349; this figure not taking into account many local transactions aggregating a substantial amount of money. There has also been a gratifying expansion of the coal business, the report stated.

Revenues for Year

Revenue of the U.F.A. Central Co-operative for the year was \$47,616.50, and expense \$19,910.94, leaving a balance of \$27,705.56. Of this amount \$22,200.96 was paid in dividends, leaving a surplus of \$5,504.60, which added to the surplus to commence 1937 made a total surplus of \$11,827.19.

All the business in fuel and lubricating oils is done in accordance with the new policy followed by the co-operative under the Maple Leaf Petroleum, Ltd., and that "there is every reason to believe, if the present rate of progress is maintained, we shall have succeeded in a few years in establishing a string of well-equipped agencies for the handling of petroleum products, a substantial number of them owned and controlled by our organization, that will be a real factor in the oil business in Alberta. For more than a year now we have maintained sixth place among the companies officially listed as paying taxes on fuel oils to the Alberta Government.

Fullest Co-operation

"Early in the year Mr. C. C. Peake, manager of Maple Leaf Petroleum, resigned to take an important position in the United States, and was succeeded by Mr. W. F. Wallace. We are happy to record having had the fullest co-operation of the management and staff of the company.

"We have now altogether 85 agencies in operation. These, in addition to serving the farm trade, sell Maple Leaf products to close on 100 garage men and other dealers."

Binder Twine Business

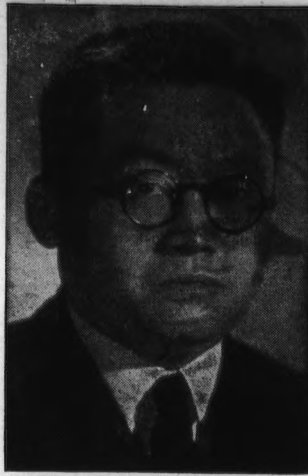
Binder twine business has been carried on in connection with the United Grain Growers, Ltd., and the report paid tribute to "the efficiency and courtesy and spirit of co-operation shown to us by Mr. R. S. Law, President of the United Grain Growers, Mr. E. S. McRory, Manager, and members of the staff of the company."

In other commodities than oil and binder twine there were mixed results, with some increases, and a considerable volume of business had been written under a contract with a mutual fire insurance company.

Change of Policy Suggested

The report, presented by Norman F. Priestley, Chairman of the Co-operative, stressed the point that the policy of paying the maximum in semi-annual dividends has kept the association in a tight cash position at all times. "We are of the opinion," the report stated, "that the time has arrived to consider a change of policy and that in order to build reserves as well as pay for equipment and plant already acquired and to provide for further expansion of facilities, the Association should waive the payment of dividends for at least one year. If

To Discuss Crisis in Far East



Dr. HENG SHIH TAO

Dean of the school of education at the South-eastern University, Nanking, prior to the Japanese occupation, and a leader of the people's movement in China, who will speak at the Grand Theatre, Calgary, Sunday, February 6th, under the auspices of the League for Peace and Democracy. Rev. E. M. Aitken will preside. Dr. Tao will describe the origins of the present conflict in the Far East and the struggle against Japanese aggression. It is expected that moving pictures recently taken in China will also be shown.

WHY OFFER WITHDRAWN

For some time past *The Western Farm Leader* has offered to send made-in-Canada silk stockings on request to persons sending in new or renewal subscriptions. We believed, when this offer was made, that the material was from other than Japanese sources. Careful inquiry, however, has revealed the fact that the silk is imported in its raw state from Japan.

Since every dollar spent in the purchase of Japanese goods builds up Japanese credits in this country and facilitates the movement of Canadian nickel and other war materials to Japan, every purchase of Japanese goods is tantamount to sending another bullet, helping send another bomb, to further the ruthless and barbarous slaughter of Chinese women and children and non-combatants, as well as Chinese soldiers.

The Western Farm Leader has therefore withdrawn the offer formerly made in the columns of this paper; orders for new supplies of silk stockings have been cancelled.

LESS WHEAT TO JAPAN

Japan's imports of wheat dropped from 2,807,000 bushels in the five months ended October, 1936, to 1,530,000 bushels in the same period in 1937. Canadian supplies dropped to about a third while Australian supplies increased by about fifty per cent.

MUNITIONS BOLSTER EXPORTS

Exports of American metals and aircraft, for war purpose, have bolstered up declining exports in other lines during the past year:

this policy is adopted, the equities of the member patrons should be recognized by the issuing of deferred payment dividend certificates. It is of course necessary to strengthen the hands of the co-operative in dealing with business interests. Increased volume means increased business. In the oil business we have demonstrated that cost of operation diminishes in ratio to increase of output. It is imperative that we extend our facilities as rapidly as possible. . . . A strong bargaining position cannot be attained in the ordinary course of business without adequate financial reserves."

TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO

Twenty-one Years ago, in 1917, this Farmers' Company assumed its present form. In that year the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company established in 1913, and the Grain Growers Grain Company established in 1906, were amalgamated to form United Grain Growers Limited.

During the twenty-one years that have since passed there has been repaid to the Province of Alberta every cent advanced to the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company to assist it in building elevators.

The Company has expanded and now owns 439 country elevators, and conducts modern Terminal Elevators at Vancouver and at Port Arthur.

Most important of all, throughout that time the Company has continued to give the kind of service that has commanded the confidence of farmers, including both shareholders and thousands of farmers who are not shareholders.

DELIVER YOUR GRAIN TO YOUR U.G.G.
ELEVATOR.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS, LTD.

Many Resolutions Presented to Social Credit Convention

Premier Aberhart, Hon. N. E. Tanner, Hon. D. B. Mullen, Hon. E. C. Manning, Hon. Solon Low, Glen L. MacLachlan, M.L.A., L. D. Byrne and G. F. Powell were the principal speakers at the annual convention of the Alberta Social Credit League held in Calgary last week. The sessions were closed to the press, statements being given out by a press committee.

Originally called for two days, the convention met for an additional session on Saturday morning, to deal with left-over resolutions. The two-day program allowed two hours and a quarter for the financial report and resolutions, and this proved inadequate for consideration of the 105 resolutions presented. Those dealing with constitutional amendments and six dealing with League policy were among the 48 brought before the convention, stated the chairman of the press committee. Those not dealt with would be turned over to the Governmental departments affected, he said.

The resolutions adopted provided for setting up of a women's auxiliary; changed the method of naming municipal candidates by which the selection committee will be named by the constituency association; pledged support to the Provincial Government; recommended support of the mid-

week broadcasts; gave constituency associations the right to name constituency organizers; and asked support for Hon. Lucien Maynard's paper.

The convention was attended by 61 official delegates, and by numbers of members; crowds estimated at 1,200 to 1,500 heard the principal speakers in meetings held separately from the business sessions.

The importance of solidarity in the ranks of the social credit movement was stressed by Premier Aberhart's addresses; and Mr. MacLachlan, Mr. Byrne and Mr. Powell also emphasized the importance of the fight in which, they said, the Government was engaged.

Speaking on behalf of the Minister of Health, Mr. Tanner announced plans to assume care of infantile paralysis cases.

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Ask Not "What of the Night?" but "What of the Dawn?"—Farm Women's President

Work of the U.F.A. Not Finished, but Just Begun, Declares Mrs F. J. Malloy in Address to Convention

"The work of the U.F.A. isn't finished. . . . it's just begun. We haven't yet scratched the possibilities of farmer organization. . . . We can and will remain the rallying place for the co-operative effort of all those who truly believe in economic and political reform. . . .

"Before you decide this organization has no function to perform or any duty to the farming population in the political field, ponder well; also beware of those who have up until now been at cross purposes with our aims and ideals."

In her address to the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, from which the above passages are quoted, Mrs. F. J. Malloy, President of the United Farm Women of Alberta, appealed for the rallying of the forces of the farm people in bold efforts to solve the problems of agriculture and make their contribution as citizens to the reconstruction of the social and economic order.

"If we care sufficiently," she said, "our problems will be solved. If we don't care, and let matters drift, the greatest opportunities for world happiness, prosperity and security may be lost and the forces of evil reign supreme. Our hands, as it were, have been placed to the plow which is marking the furrows of the future. In those furrows the seed is already germinating. Let us not be daunted by difficulties or lose heart in the face of past losses,

but drive on toward our goal. Love, with its twin—courage—is the greatest force in the world. Fear, the next. So let us lift our eyes through the clouds of today and ask, not, 'What of the Night?', but rather, 'What of the dawn?'"

Most Important Task

Mrs. Malloy declared that the most important work of the Convention would be the charting of a course of action which "will again put the U.F.A. in its rightful place—that of ranking second to none in its usefulness to agriculture and those classes of society which are today bearing the brunt of the burdens produced by our national economic policies." She added: "If we have learned anything during the past few months, we will not allow ourselves to run around in circles and futile discussion and de-

Farm Women's President



MRS. F. J. MALLOY

bate, again postponing the day of decision."

Spirit of Courage

"I would be remiss," she said, "indeed if I did not give you some idea of the spirit of courage and enthusiasm which I encountered during the past year in my work. The contacts which I was privileged to make convinced me that if the women are not the backbone of this organization, they at least can take much credit for its existence. It takes real courage for farm women, particularly in the drought areas, to face life and its adversity. The fact that they are facing up to it, keeping abreast of the times and have a knowledge of the value of any aggressive farmer's organization ensures that our work will go on."

Thanks President Gardiner

"I want to take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the fact that Mr. Gardiner was able to address a number of our U.F.W.A. Conferences last year. I am confident that much has been accomplished through his efforts."

"Mention must also be made of Miss Margaret Archibald, President of the Juniors, for her splendid work during the year. Will not every delegate here pledge himself or herself to give a little more time and effort to Junior work? Nothing will pay as large a dividend as a little time spent with the young people. The present economic chaos is acting as a spur to these young men and women, forcing them to take an interest in public affairs. Young people realize that economic policies directly affect them. They are not greatly attracted to policies of the past; they think far ahead of the 'stand-patter' mind."

Brightest Spot on Horizon

"I had the opportunity of attending the Youth Congress held in Calgary in November. It was indeed refreshing to listen in on their discussions—there was such an evident lack of the 'closed' mind which one encounters so frequently these days. These young people were thinking in terms of present-day conditions and present-day needs. Their high ideals of service to their fellow-men and unselfish purposes are, to my mind, the brightest spot on the horizon today."

"From all camps of progressive thought there is an incessant clamor for educational opportunities for those who have left our educational institutions. In an endeavor to answer this demand, an experiment was tested at Olds School of Agriculture last year, when the Adult School for Community Life was held under the direction of Mr. Donald Cameron, M.Sc., Acting Director of the Extension Department of the University of Alberta. I trust that our Locals will give all the support possible to this School if carried out again this year."

TOWARD UNITY

That worthy old word "toleration"
Crops up now a lot in the news.
It spreads through the human relation,

A new brand of hope to infuse.
It seems we are growing quite mellow,
And learning in view of our plight
To wonder if some other fellow
May sometimes be right.

By trying to force as dictators
Our favored political plan
We merely become violators
Of freedom between man and man.
In learning as well as in teaching
Let's humbly submit to our role,
Since all of us plainly are reaching
Toward the same goal.

Convictions too often obsess us,
For really we don't know for sure
Just how for the ills that distress us
We'll finally work out the cure.
But bringing a wide toleration
To all schools of well-meaning
thought

Means bringing to co-operation
The best we have got.

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

World War of Ideas

"We are, in company with other citizens, participating in a world war of ideas. This war may be as destructive of property rights and individual freedom of institutions and family life as a war involving material resources. The greatest barrier on the path of progress is the inability of the average individual to think clearly and sanely. . . . No permanent prosperity can come to this country until we are prepared to think through and deal with our fundamental economic problems."

Unbridled nationalism, said Mrs. Malloy, was running amuck all over the world and if continued would reduce civilization to a mere shambles. And yet the peoples of the earth would give to collective security nothing but grudging lip service. We might waken any morning to find the world "again in flames and the red hand of war spread over the universe." Once the spark was kindled, nothing but complete destruction and exhaustion would check its ravages, and peace societies, treaties and leagues would be swept away as chaff.

Today ethics and religion were to be found not so much in the life and conduct of the individual as in the conduct and economic systems of nations, and the activities of political, economic and social groups. In this issue of peace or war the spiritual progress of mankind was imperilled. "Let us not forget that the Dark Ages followed centuries of great culture," said Mrs. Malloy.

"Profit Motive" Must Go

We could not continue to enjoy freedom of conscience, of religious worship, thought, speech and press and radio unless we were prepared to conduct our business and political enterprises of every kind in a manner that would safeguard human health and happiness and self-respect. If this could not be done under the present set-up, that system would have to go. Until the majority of our people saw the necessity of doing away with the "profit motive" in our economic and social life, no real progress could be made.

Mrs. Malloy believed that democracy contained within itself elements which if properly nurtured might enable it to blossom forth upon a sick and discouraged world. Denmark

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and Sweden had shown the way, and they had both done it largely through education.

Democracy would not stand "merely with the passive support of our self-content." In deprivation of the necessities of life and exploitation of the downtrodden lay the seeds of disruption and rebellion.

Reviews Accomplishments

Reviewing the accomplishments of the farm movement over a period of thirty years, Mrs. Malloy said that "we of the U.F.A. know something of the struggle of those pioneers who came West seeking economic freedom for themselves and their families," and of the despair which followed when they realized they had not reached the Promised land; and rains failed to come and their hopes shrivelled with their crops. She recalled how during the Great War farmers were urged to break more and more prairie and produce more wheat. They had been urged to put under cultivation land which should still be prairie sod.

"Through all this period and the post war years," said the U.F.W.A. President, "I know of no agency fighting the battle or taking up the cudgels in defence of agriculture in Alberta, other than the U.F.A. Yet there were some who had the audacity to say that the work of the association was finished, and that we were to have a "square deal" if we placed our affairs in their keeping. "Where," asked the speaker, "have these people been all my life?"

Hundreds of farmers wondered how

Farm Home and Garden

Date and Orange Cake: Sift together 9 heaping tablespoons self-raising flour with half a teaspoon each cloves and cinnamon, and a pinch of salt; beat together 3 rounded tablespoons shortening with half a small cup of sugar and two eggs; combine the two mixtures, adding 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Put half the batter into a cake tin, and spread over it a paste made of a quarter pound of stoned dates, the juice of an orange, and 2 teaspoons of flour; cover with the remaining batter, and bake in a moderate oven.

Indian Pudding: To 4 cups scalded milk add 1/3 cup cornmeal, and stir on the stove until it thickens; add 1 teaspoon each ginger and salt, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon and 1/2 cup molasses. Bake about an hour in a moderate oven, with the pudding-dish in a larger pan of hot water.

Veal and Ham Puffs: Put through the meat chopper and mix together cold ham and cold cooked veal, adding salt, pepper, chopped parsley and a little thick gravy; cut pie paste into four-inch squares, put some of the meat on one side of the pastry, turn over the other half and press edges together. Bake 15 minutes.

Meat Roll: Roll some biscuit dough rather thin, spread with chopped cold meat, roll as for jelly roll, and bake. A little cooked carrot or parsnip, onion or canned peas, can be added to the meat. Serve with gravy. A delicious lunch or supper dish that has the advantage of "spinning out" as well as using up, leftover meat.

they would get their crops planted in 1938, and how they could manage to retain their homes, and how they could keep body and soul together, while children were denied the right to proper type of education; and there was a lack of medical care. "If we would keep faith with those who have faith in us we must get busy NOW."

No Intention of Giving Up

"We gave warning back in 1921 that we had at last begun to fight for our rights," said Mrs. Malloy. "It is true some went into the battle halfhearted and that some have grown weary and fallen by the wayside, but those of us who remain have no intention of giving up! We are determined to see this nation, the men and women on the farms, as far along the path of progress as we can, realizing that all the problems that beset human life are not going to be solved by this generation or any one Government. We shall continue our fight for a more satisfactory way of marketing our farm produce; for a more equitable share of the consumer's dollar. We women expect to press forward for all those reforms in our economic and social life, which will make the way a little easier for those who today are suffering from lack of material things and all those things which go into the total of human happiness.

"Government," Mrs. Malloy declared, "is a fragile thing which is easily damaged." In its ideal form it could do much for the people, but it could become hateful through restraint and oppression. Today exploitation abounded and only governments can force the spoilers to cease exacting their toll of human happiness and peace. Only governments can stop the practice of forcing women and children to toil under conditions revolting to every sense of decency. Only governments can come to the rescue of the elderly people who have been crushed by economic circumstances, these unfortunate people who have no where else to turn. If their leaders fail them, they only sink deeper into the mire of despair. But let government make their welfare its concern, and let it provide the machinery whereby the underprivileged can rebuild their shattered existences and life once more glows with hope.

Next Junior Page Feature

The address of Miss Margaret Archibald, President of the Junior U.F.A., to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., which we had hoped to use as our Junior page feature, was not available as this issue went to press. The Junior department will be resumed in our next issue, featuring this address.

War Preparations Profitable

While B.C. production of coal, silver, gold and structural minerals showed a small increase in 1937 over 1936, production of lead increased from \$14,790,000 to \$21,390,000; zinc from \$8,400,000 to \$14,400,000; and copper from \$1,900,000 to \$4,800,000. In other words, the B.C. mining industry is finding war and war preparations very profitable.

Predictions made at the time of the Empire conference in London last spring are being borne out by news from the various Dominions of increasing defence measures. Australia's 1937 defence budget of \$42,000,000 was the largest in her history; South Africa and New Zealand have launched large defence projects; and Hon. Ian MacKenzie has announced that fortifications will be built on Canada's Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The new minimum wage for men, in Quebec, in most cases runs from \$8.16 to \$12.50 a week.

Jersey Club Holds First Annual Banquet

The Southern Alberta Jersey Cattle Club is the largest organization of its kind in the Prairie Provinces, said Lt.-Col. E. G. May, secretary, in a brief report presented to the first annual banquet of the club at which members of the Calgary Exhibition Board, press representatives, dairy officials and others were guests. Chas. Yule, president of the Exhibition Board, concluded in a brief speech by announcing increased awards in Jersey classes and inviting Jersey breeders to "come and get it", and Miss Norma Maxwell, dietician, in an entertaining way, pointed out the value of milk, and particularly Jersey milk, in diet. There was a short musical program, and a dance.

Good meetings throughout the year were held by Conrich U.F.W.A. with attendance of from 20 to 30. Guest speakers included Mrs. Malloy, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. McKenzie and Mrs. MacGinnis, of Mount View Home. Officers for the current year are Mrs. W. Grose and Mrs. Ralph Cary.

Although Canada supplies about 84 per cent of the world's nickel, and although Germany in 1935 imported 6,000 tons of nickel, Canada exported only some 41 tons to that country. The explanation is, of course, that nickel was not shipped direct, but went through at least one intermediary country.

Western Farm Leader Maps are now to be found in Farm Homes All Over the West

HAVE YOU RECEIVED YOUR SET?

Sent FREE with new or renewal subscriptions to *The Western Farm Leader*, at \$1 a year, these large colored maps, printed on heavy coated paper, each of the four maps 28 by 35 inches in size, are meeting with warm approval on every hand. Many are writing for them after seeing the maps in neighbors' homes.

The following are selected from letters which are being received in large numbers at the *Leader* office in Calgary:

"Displace Guesses by Facts"

"Received the set of maps which I am sure we will find interesting and instructive. They hang in the kitchen, where the arguments on geography take place, and so, with the maps handy for ready reference we look forward to displacing guesses by facts. May I say, also, that we appreciate *The Western Farm Leader* and particularly your forward looking editorials."—Wallace Archibald, R.R. 3, Lacombe.

"Much Finer Than We Expected"

"We do very much appreciate the maps sent with our subscription. They are much finer than we had hoped or expected and very valuable for adult education as well as children."—Mrs. W. A. Lind, High River.

"A Valuable Possession"

"I received the fine maps by the last mail and I wish to thank you very much for such a splendid premium. They are indeed a valuable possession, especially so at this time when world affairs draw our attention to so many different parts of the globe; we find them most useful for reference at newstime every day. I always thought *The Western Farm Leader* alone was an extra good dollar's worth. And I don't see how you are able to give both it and the maps for a dollar. Thanking you again most sincerely."—J. Abernethy, R.R. 3, Morinville.

"P.S.—Will you kindly let me know if you could send *The Western Farm*

Leader and the maps to England and how much it would cost for one year, as I would like to send your fine little paper and those lovely maps to my brother in England."

(We advised Mr. Abernethy that the paper could be sent to England on the basis of \$1 per year's subscription and that the maps would be included.)

"No Cheap Premium"

"I have to acknowledge the maps you sent. I am very greatly surprised—no 'cheap' premium about these maps. I think these maps should be in every farm home, seeing the way the world is these days."—Fred Pegg, Glenevis.

Saw Maps—Wanted Set

"Enclosed please find \$1 for renewal to your paper, also the four maps which you offer as premium. I have seen the maps and think they are wonderful."—Archie L. Hogg, R.R. 1, High River.

"Fine Colors"

"Having received your premium of those many maps it was a great surprise to me to look at the many fine colors."—Olaf Norman, Bawlf.

"Everyone Thinks They Are Great"

"Please find enclosed \$1 as a subscription to your paper with the beautiful world maps as a premium and send to me. Your maps have helped me to get a new subscriber for you and everyone thinks they are great."—Miss Lydia Stauch, Yarbo, Sask.

SEND FOR YOURS TODAY!

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

RENFREW BUILDING

CALGARY

DENMARK—"A Land Where Few People Have Too Much, and Still Fewer Too Little"

By
LEO W. KUNELIUS,
B.Sc.

The author of the following article, a son of Swedish parents, is a graduate of the University of Alberta and a member of the staff of the Camrose high school. He recently visited Europe for the purpose of studying conditions in the Scandinavian countries, in Finland, and in the central states of that continent.—Editor.

Denmark is a delightful country. Both the countryside and the capital city, Copenhagen, left a deep and pleasant impression upon me during my brief visit there last summer.

Here is a flat low lying country, in area considerably smaller than Nova Scotia, possessing very few natural resources, yet supporting a population of three and one-half millions. But Denmark does not complain of overcrowding, does not clamor for additional territory for its sons; it holds no imperialistic designs, and supports no extravagant war machines. There are very few extremes of wealth or poverty. It is said there are no beggars, and very few millionaires. Its people appear contented and happy and enjoy a comfortable though modest living. They are most friendly and speak with a frankness and freedom which was nowhere evident in central Europe. The breadth of interests and the general culture which they reveal make them a very stimulating people.

Influence of Folk High Schools

It has been said that the rural people of Denmark possess a higher level of general education than do similar classes in any other country. This is in large measure due to the folk high school movement which has done so much to lift the morale of the rural population and to arouse in them a desire for reading and study and a consequent desire to raise their standards of life. The co-operative spirit and ideals have so firmly gripped the rural people that today Danish farmers are the most widely and successfully organized co-operatively of any farmers in the world.

A drive through the Danish countryside, at least to a Western Canadian like myself, was indeed a pleasant experience. Garden-like fields and pastures, carefully tilled and well kept; attractive farmyards in their fresh paint; neat lawns and numerous flower beds: these greet the eye at every hand. Tethered in rows to prevent unnecessary tramping, herds of purebred dairy cattle graze in the clover fields. The hard surfaced roads, lined with trees, wind agreeably from village to village.

Co-operative Dairies

We visited one of the 1400 co-operative dairies which dot the countryside.

We found it a model of cleanliness which puts to shame any small dairies I have seen in this country. Its manager, a very jovial fellow, invited us to his home adjoining the dairy for a lunch featuring dairy products, while, through an interpreter, he answered our many questions. The butter and cheese products of this small dairy would be marketed through the central selling organization of all the co-operative dairies. If intended for foreign markets, it would be handled through the Co-operative Butter Export Society.

We visited, too, an old patriarchal farm. With considerable pride the owner told how for generations it had been in the Jensen family. With equal pride he showed us around the farmyard—the large well equipped dairy barn, the prize Holstein sire, the well arranged pens of slender Yorkshire hogs from which Denmark derives its enviable reputation in bacon production, the orchard, the flower garden, and finally the spacious family home. I could well imagine this home to have been the scene of many a festive gathering when grown-up children and relatives returned home to celebrate Christmas or a wedding. I left this farm with a feeling that the Danish farmer was rooted to the soil because he loved it, for it gave him a free, comfortable, and enjoyable living.

Nearly Every Farmer a Member

Our drive took us also to a co-operative store in one of the small villages. We learned that the farmers were strong and loyal supporters of their co-operative enterprises. There is scarcely a village that does not have a thriving "co-op" store. There is hardly a farmer who is not a member of some of the many co-operative enterprises organized for his benefit. These present a wide variety from dairies and abattoirs to butter and egg export societies; from associations for the purchase of coal, fertilizers and feedstuffs to a farmers' cement factory which supplies a large part of their needs.

They have their own life and accident insurance associations with an annual premium income of over two million dollars. They are practically independent of the private banks due to their own co-operative credit associations, mortgage associations and the Danish Co-operative Bank. In 1935 the clearings of this bank amounted to one and a half billions of dollars. Thus the farmers have secured low interest rates and ready money.

Indeed, the development of co-operatives has extended into practically every phase of Danish economy, rural and urban, but they have had their greatest growth in agricultural production and sale. Some idea of the extent of their operations is revealed in their sales turnover, which for all classes of co-operatives belonging to the Federated Danish Co-operative

Carved in Elm



Is this modernistic wood sculpture exhibited by Trevor Tenna at the London show and named "The Madonna and Child."

Associations amounted in 1935 to something over \$400,000,000.

Social Legislation

Social legislation has also made great strides in Denmark. Old-age pensions at sixty, unemployment insurance, free hospitalization—these benefits are provided out of the state social insurance fund into which every worker must contribute. In the cities, slum conditions have been replaced by modern low rent apartment flats built in the suburbs and providing ample open spaces for lawns, playgrounds, and gardens.

The Danes seem to have met their economic problems successfully. There is little unemployment, no acute suffering, the national budget shows a surplus devoted to debt reduction. And yet Denmark felt the depression keenly because her greatest continental export market, Germany, was suddenly cut off and has not been restored since.

Three Factors Make Position Favorable

Denmark's present favorable position is due in very large measure to three factors; the co-operative movement, the progressive policies pursued by the Social Democratic Government which has been in power for several years and the work of adult education. Co-operation as practiced in Denmark is an extremely practical movement. It has been the subject of very little propaganda; its increasing popularity has been the natural outcome of the successes it has achieved. The Government has pursued a policy aiming to increase social benefits and security to the people. It has pursued a policy of planned and controlled trade; it has taxed sources best able to provide the national revenue.

An equally important factor has been the work of adult education which has been carried on in Denmark for a large number of years. Outstanding in this field have been the Danish Folk High Schools with which, I am sure, every reader of the *Farm Leader* is acquainted. Adult education, has in fact, been the fundamental factor in Denmark's success. Without the ground work done by the folk high schools and other adult educational organizations neither the Co-operative Movement nor a Social Democratic Government would likely be the realities that they are today.

And so the Danes may boast that theirs is a country "where few people have too much and still fewer have too little."

Amalgamation Problems of Grain Organizations Surmountable, Is Stated

U.F.A. Board Reports on Inquiry Into Merger of United Grain Growers and Pool

EDMONTON, Jan. 19th.—While "technical, legal and financial problems" involved in the amalgamation of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., and the Alberta Wheat Pool may be great, "still they are not insurmountable," declared the U.F.A. Central Board, reporting to the Annual Convention here yesterday on negotiations which have taken place during the past year to explore the possibilities of uniting the two companies. "No obstacle should be permitted to obstruct a thorough and impartial investigation of the proposal. We desire to emphasize and pay tribute to the splendid spirit of friendship displayed by all those taking part in the investigation."

Follows Convention Resolution

The report showed that as a result of action taken by the last U.F.A. Convention, urging the setting up of a committee composed of two representatives of the Board of the U.G.G. and two members of the Alberta Wheat Pool Board to meet with the Executive of the U.F.A., representatives of the companies and the U.F.A. Executive met to consider the matter, and later a committee of six composed of Robert Gardiner, J. K. Sutherland for the U.F.A., Ben Plumer and George Bennett representing the Pool and R. S. Law, president, and Mr. McLellan or Mr. McKenzie for the U.G.G., held various sessions, it being decided that the Pools in Manitoba and Saskatchewan should be consulted, as the problem was not confined to Alberta. Concurrently the United Farmers of Manitoba presented a brief to the Turgeon Commission in which the proposed amalgamation was advocated.

Then, on Sept. 28th, the following resolution was passed at a meeting attended by most of the members of the Boards and the U.G.G. with the two representatives of the U.F.A.:

"We believe the interests of all our farmers would be best served by these two boards proceeding to examine fully the advisability of bringing together the farmer-owned marketing organizations in Alberta."

Later public opinion became so concentrated in favor of the proposed investigation that at the annual meetings of the United Grain Growers and the Conventions of the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Pools, resolutions authorizing an investigation into the feasibility of amalgamation were authorized.

IMPLEMENT ASSN. MEETS

A. N. Heiders, Alberta manager of the J. I. Case Company, was elected vice-president for Southern Alberta at the recent meeting of the South Alberta section of the Alberta Wholesale Implement Association. A full report of last year's operations was given by R. G. Allen, branch manager of the International Harvester Co. retiring vice-president.

Wife: "Call yourself a husband! Why, you can't even keep me in clothes."

Husband: "Well, I bought you a home, and I can't keep you in that either."

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The Alberta Dairymen's annual convention will be held in Edmonton, February 8th to 10th.

Veterinary Questions and Answers

Our graduate veterinarian will answer any question on the care of animals submitted by a subscriber to The Western Farm Leader. The subscription is \$1.00 per year.

Swollen Gums

J.H., Oyen.—Colt, six months old, lower gums badly swollen all around. What is the cause and cure if any? Seems to be doing fairly well.

Answer.—This may be a form of stomatitis sometimes caused by too much nursing—may be the result of indigestion or wounds. Would advise a change of diet. If this foal is nursing do not let him nurse continually. Wash mouth with a solution of borax.

Two Questions

E. Walton, Bowden.—(a) Could you give me a good remedy for ringworm in cattle?

(b) Also have a mare that is always rubbing and scratching herself as if lousy. Her hair is rather dead looking. She also stamps and kicks one hind foot. What is the cause of this and what remedy?

Answer.—(a) For ringworm use tincture of iodine. Paint on affected parts twice weekly. Keep away from eyes.

(b) Lice may be cause of scratching. Wash with a solution of creoline. Repeat in six or seven days.

Sow Cannot Stand

J.S., Lac La Biche.—Sow cannot stand up on hind legs. Has litter of pigs six weeks old.

Answer.—Wean the pigs. The diet is the cause of crippling. Feed this sow one tablespoonful of mineral once daily.

Have Teeth Examined

Three Hills, Alta.—Mare feeds well on oats, but does not put on flesh. Acts as if she did not chew properly.

Answer.—Have teeth examined by your veterinarian.

Blister for Jack Spavin

Blackie, Alta.—Kindly give me recipe for a blister for Jack spavin.

Answer.—Two drams each of Red Iodide of Mercury and Powdered Cantharides mixed with one ounce of Vaseline. Apply rubbing in well.

Scours

F.D., Verdant Valley.—Horse, 16 years of age, in poor flesh, suffers from the scours continually. I have rung the changes on his feed, oat bundles and oats, oat straw and oats, and oat bundles and oat chop, and have been limiting his supply of water to four gallons, night and morning, as he would drink twice that amount if allowed to.

Answer.—Your horse has chronic diarrhoea. Give the best quality of food in rather limited quantities, especially hay, add dry bran to his oats; this will make him chew slowly. Give water in pail 1-1/2 gallons three times a day. Also have the following made up and give one tablespoonful three times a day in grain: Sodium Bicarbonate 4 ounces, Powdered Gentian 4 ounces, Powdered Ginger 1 ounce, Charcoal 3 ounces, Linseed Meal to make 1-1/2 pounds.

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Million U.S. Farm Families Need Relief

WASHINGTON.—Over 1,000,000 American farm families are in need of immediate relief, declared Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to the special Senate committee on relief. Farm families, especially children, were suffering from malnutrition, because relief allowances had been held rigidly to \$17 to \$20 a month, "barely enough to sustain life." Seven million young farm people were growing up, he said, with no chance of securing land to farm, and no hope of getting employment on farms.

Deficit of \$1,748 Shown

With a revenue for the year of \$10,372, and expenditures of \$12,121, the annual financial statement of the United Farmers of Alberta, presented to the Convention this week, showed a deficit for the year of \$1,748. This reduces the accumulated reserves of the association to \$1,440, exclusive of \$5,045 in various trust funds; and is entirely separate from the Central Co-operative accounts.

Proposal Social Credit Committee Is Dropped

EDMONTON, Jan. 19th.—With the reply, read to U.F.A. delegates yesterday, from the Alberta Social Credit League's special committee, the matter of a Social Credit representative appearing at the Convention was closed.

Last week a telegram to President Gardiner declared that the Social Credit Convention had passed a resolution placing it on record "as being in favor of an inter-Provincial conference of all parties interested in this one principle of reform being held at the earliest date possible with a view to forming a united front to contest our next Dominion election, in an effort to obtain this much-needed heritage for the people of Canada. This applies to Federal policy only. Please advise as to our privilege of elucidation at your Convention."

Mr. Gardiner replied as follows: "Replying your wire. Will give time Friday morning to explain proposal regarding control of credit provided your representative willing to answer questions. Notify us immediately of acceptance and name of delegate."

On Tuesday the Social Credit committee, in a letter to the Convention Chairman, replied as follows:

"In reply to your wire we beg to submit that our authority and intention was merely to ascertain the viewpoint of the U.F.A. Convention on the great issue of monetary reform."

"Our conviction is that every progressive organization should declare its position as to the need of a change in the present financial system. The methods should be left for future discussion. No suggestion of the fusion or the loss of identity of any political parties is being made by us."

"After further consideration in the light of newspaper reports we do not wish to press for further action."

"I received the maps and thanks a lot for them. They certainly are something worth having in the home. The children are quite interested in them. The maps alone are worth a dollar."—J.S., Fishburn.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Any subscriber to The Western Farm Leader may submit to our legal department any question of a legal nature to which he may desire an answer. The answer will be printed in the paper, names of the questioners being withheld from publication. The subscription to The Western Farm Leader is One Dollar a year, and we are offering at this time with every new or renewal subscription the maps described on page 11.

The Wheat Market

The wheat market's reaction from the highs of last week has been carried to a considerable extreme. The optimism characteristic of ten days ago has died down and there is not very much bullish sentiment.

Nevertheless the main factors of the situation have not changed. The correspondent of the Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires reports that the surplus available for Europe in that country is only 37 million bushels. That is small for a country that was exporting 140 million bushels a year not so long ago. Canada's supplies are likewise negligible. Australia's surplus is rapidly diminishing. Only the United States has a large surplus that may be tapped by importers.

The supply situation therefore is very strong. But the demand situation can be characterized as weak. Importing nations are not worried in the slightest over shortages, apparently. The small world trade is holding back any rapid rise in price.

Most of Canada's wheat is now out of the hands of the farmers. It is questionable if a high price, due to speculative operations, would be of great benefit to many now. It would likely only encourage increased seedings elsewhere and bring about a glut later on.

There may be an outburst of speculative activity later on. This may be based on possible damage to the U.S. winter wheat crop, the greater part of that area being very dry at present.

Milk and Cream Prices

CALGARY AND EDMONTON

There has been a general increase in all butter markets of one-half cent, with the local market now at 30-1/2c. Butterfat has also increased to 27c for special grade, 25c for No. 1 and 22c for No. 2. The market has been very firm and rather active, butter having been sold in the East at 31-3/4c. Consistent rumors of purchases and consignments of Australian and New Zealand butter have tended to check any further advance in the market at the moment, but it is generally felt that the market will stay at the present level for some time. Figures of the Dominion Agricultural report show that stock in hand is down some 8 million pounds as compared with figures for the same time last year. City milk is \$2.35 per cwt. Calgary and \$2.23 Edmonton for 3.6 butter fat. Table cream is 32c at both cities.

Livestock Markets Review

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, Jan. 18th.—The cattle market was quite active and steady on butcher cows and heifers, but a little draggy on good steers. Good butcher steers are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50, common to medium \$3 to \$4; good to choice heifers \$4 to \$4.50. Good cows are \$2.75 to \$3.25; good bulls \$2.75 to \$3.25. The stocker trade was rather light. Hogs opened with selects at \$8.25, bacons \$7.75 and butchers \$7.25 off-trucks. Good lambs were \$6 down; good to choice veal calves \$4.50 to \$5.50.

EDMONTON STOCKYARDS, Jan. 18th.—The cattle market has been a little more active with prices

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about steady, except steers which are showing a draggy tone in spots. Good butcher steers are \$4.75 to \$5.25, common to medium \$2.50 to \$4.50; good butcher heifers \$3.75 to \$4.50; good butcher cows \$2.75 to \$3; canners and cutters \$1.25 to \$1.75; bulls \$2 to \$2.75. The stocker and feeder market remains about steady with better grades of stocker and feeder steers at \$3.50 to \$4. Good to choice calves are \$6 to \$7. The hog market is showing a firmer tone with selects \$8.40, bacons \$7.90 and butchers \$7.40 off trucks. Lambs are from \$6.25 down; yearlings \$4 down and ewes \$3 down.

The Canadian Percheron Association are asking for listings of animals for sale to be sent to their Saskatoon office on or before February 5th.

The American National Livestock Association expressed agreement to continuance of the present annual quota for imports of Canadian cattle, 150,000, but opposed any increase in the number.

Milk producers of Calgary district have announced their intention to strongly oppose the application of distributors for a greater spread in milk prices, made to the Board of Public Utilities Commission in Calgary this week. The Union Milk Company said they had made profits last year of only one and three-quarters per cent on capital investment, and would take a loss in 1938 on present prices: 11 cents to consumers, of which the producers receive 6.05 cents and the distributing companies 4.95 cents.

With assets of \$227,000 and with no debts, the Saskatoon Dairy Pool announced payment to its members recently of \$13,500, in settlement of 1929 deductions.

Over 8,000 television receiving sets are now in use in London.



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Only Three Per Cent Take Advantage of Debt Moratorium

Mortgage Companies Say Alberta Farmers Ready to Pay What They Can

A survey of nine mortgage companies doing large businesses in Alberta shows that fewer than three per cent of Alberta farmers whose farms are mortgaged have taken advantage of the moratorium and other debt legislation of the present Provincial Government. These companies, four with main offices in Edmonton, four in Calgary, and one in Lethbridge, declare that farmers doing business with them have paid according to crop conditions and their individual ability to pay.

These nine companies give the percentages of those farmers who refused to pay simply because the moratorium gave them the legal right to do so, as 1 per cent; 5 per cent; 5 per cent; 3 per cent; 2 per cent; 1 per cent; 5 per cent; 1 farmer out of 350; and 2 farmers out of 350.

Except in the case of one company, where drought conditions were responsible for collections being slightly below those of 1936, these companies reported that collections were better

this season than last, one of them reporting "the best since 1929."

City clients were as ready or readier to take advantage of the moratorium as farmers, in the opinion of managers of all nine companies. One manager declared that collections were the worst since 1929 among urban mortgagors, and the best since 1929 among farmers. Another declared that the one farmer who refused to pay was the "best able to pay among the 350 on our books."

In many instances, the companies state, adjustments have been made in principal and interest rates. Interest has been reduced to 6 per cent in practically all cases; and the survey would show that many voluntary adjustments in principal are being made, on the basis of individual circumstances.

Condemning the Padlock Law of Quebec as a violation of the democratic rights of the Canadian people, a resolution passed by Hope Valley U.F.A. Local was forwarded to Premier King and Premier Duplessis. A talk on "Why We Should Boycott Japanese Goods" was another feature of this meeting.

What's Doing? at CFAC

Adventure stories of Alberta's pioneer days and tinged with romance, provide the theme for a new series of CFAC dramas, the first of which was heard last Sunday afternoon, 3:30 to 4:00 o'clock.

Each story is complete in itself and deals with the men who helped to build the West . . . authentic in detail, enacted by local Calgary artists, and all designed as a fitting tribute to those who contributed their efforts to the early progress of Alberta.

The series is being sponsored by the U.F.A. in conjunction with the Maple Leaf Petroleum Co.

A new highlight on the "Sunday Show of the Air," now being released over CFAC each Sunday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, is the "Laff Parade," a transcribed variety show fifteen minutes long in laughs. This additional feature to the "Sunday Show" rounds out one of the brightest 30-minute periods gracing the local airwaves.

Ken Niles, who gained his early radio experience in Seattle, fills the role of master of ceremonies. Niles is well-known for his work on "Hollywood Hotel" with Dick Powell and his handling of the coast-to-coast Burns and Allen weekly session.



By SYDNEY MAY

Hello, Folks!

Knotty Frankie tells us he knows a guy who is so mean he'd even steal the harness off a nightmare.

PISH, TUSH, GOLDIE!

This is Convention week. But to heck with the conventions, says Li'l Goldilocks, I'm gonna have a good TIME.

Wally, our incurable bach, declares that many a June bridegroom who used to catch his sweetheart in his arms every night, now catches her in pockets every morning.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE

V.M., Mayerthorpe: Sorry about that coyote, but if he left a couple jack rabbits, they'll do as well.

E.R., Vancouver: Will write the verses you request later. Things are so tough that up to the present we haven't been able to take out a poet's license for 1938.

Now that the letters C.B.C. no longer stand for Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, but rather for Commercial Broadcasting Company, featuring United States advertising programs, we wonder what revenue the people of Canada are receiving for this unwarranted use of their national network?

"Stamped in Burning Cinema,"—headline in the *Glasgow News*. That's an idea for Calgary. Why not "A Burning Cinema at the Stamped?"

NOTE TO ALD. ROSE WILKINSON

Postcard from the Bad Egg of Crow's Nest points out that some of Calgary's C.G.T.A. aldermen have discovered that even on a city council you can't have a Rose without thorns.

And that reminds Crusty Bill that there is no truth in the rumor that Calgary Relief Recipients propose to serenade a certain member of the council with that good old song: "Freeze a Jolly Good Fellow."

English scientist says, that people cannot hear so well after a good meal. That's bad news for after-dinner speakers.

STILL, RED IS DANGEROUS!

News item states that lipstick kills germs and renders kissing safe. So, the dear girls aren't really so bad as they are painted after all.

Kissing is said to be the only "cure" for a certain strange disease which occurs in villages in Northern Burmah. Marriage is, of course, the only cure for the same disease over here.

YOU SAID IT, MIKE!

Orchids to one of the announcers, whose name we do not know, of CJCJ, for the cheery, chatty, breezy way in which he does his announcing. It's quite refreshing compared with the usual dry stilted and stereotyped stuff of most other micrographers.

INFORMATION DEPT.

Dear Musty: I had a lovely dream the other night. Do you think it will come true?—J. S. T., Lethbridge.

Why not marry the gal and find out.—Syd.

After reading a poem called "Wanderthirst," a Scottish woman jumped to her death from her bedroom window. Yep, we've read poems like that, too.

(Yes, and written them, also.—Ed., *Western Farm Leader*.)

SPORT

Four teams each have a good chance to finish on top in the Alberta Senior Hockey League—Olds, Drumheller, Edmonton Dominions and the Calgary Rangers. The Calgary Bronks seem out of the running entirely.

The Rangers, of course, are at the top of the League due to the fact that they were in better condition in the first part of the schedule. After 13 games in which they were undefeated, they lost by 2 goals to the Olds Elks and then by 1 goal to the Drumheller Miners.

The Drumheller Miners gained strength with the acquisition of the Bentley brothers. Right now this team is in top form. As far as the Miners are concerned much will depend on goal-keeper, Bud Wolfe. This season he has shown a remarkable reversal of form from last year. If he can maintain the pace the Miners have a good chance to win.

Olds have a strong, well-balanced team. Two outstanding stalwarts are Sutherland and Savage, old pro players who have returned to the amateur ranks. No one should discount the chances of the Elks. They will be in at the finish, fighting as hard as ever.

The Edmonton Dominions are the class of the north. Last year they won the provincial championship and may readily do so again this year. Purcell is their outstanding player and a much improved one over last year.

The Calgary Rangers have a classy team, their defensive strength being outstanding. The forwards are a little bit on the light side and may not be able to stand up against tough competition always encountered in the play-downs. Even at that if McSporn can avoid injuries this team may come through and win.

Trail seems to be the class of the Crow League, and in my opinion this team is now the best in British Columbia and Alberta. In fact, if injuries do not develop they should be strong Allan Cup contenders. Their stoutest opponents in the west are the Moose Jaw Millers and the Flin Flon Bombers.

In the International professional league the Toronto Maple Leafs got away to their usual flying start. Of late their form has not been so good. Witness their defeats in Boston, Montreal and their tie game with the lowly Chicago Black Hawks. The Maple Leafs are depending on youth and speed but seem to be a little weak on the defensive side.

The Boston Bruins and the New York Rangers are likely to provide the keenest sort of competition for the Leafs before the season ends. Toronto should win the league and the Stanley Cup, but it is by no means a sure bet.

THIS IS TERRIBLE

A French doctor declares that the habit of chewing gum is likely to cause loose teeth. Yep, it certainly makes 'em Wrigley.

Roses to the editorial writer of the *Albertan* for his article on unemployed men looking for jobs. One of the two best editorials on Calgary's jobless we have read. And he also wrote the other.

Sip yourself a cup o' tea.

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No more choking, wheezing, gasping, fighting for breath! Check that persistent cough! Templeton's RAZ-MAH Capsules bring relief at once. Steady treatment brings asthma under control. 50c and \$1 at druggists. Write for FREE sample to Templeton's, RAZ-MAH, Dept. 27, Province Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

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ROUND TABLE FORUM
(Hanna Herald)

One of the most important and interesting as well as informative radio programs originating within the Province of Alberta is the Round Table Forum, which is put over the air by the Extension Department, University of Alberta, under the supervision of Mr. Donald Cameron.

This Forum now in its second year is building up a very large audience, especially among those who are interested in public affairs and social and economic problems.

This feature of the University Extension Department has proved so popular during its first season on the air, especially among people in rural districts that there was a great demand that it be continued in 1937-38 and its scope as well as its membership enlarged. The round table is composed of about a dozen Calgary citizens, all prominent men in many different walks of life, differing widely in their social, economic and political viewpoint, who meet, usually in groups of four or more, under the leadership of a chairman. Outstanding among the recent discussions put on by the group and one of particular interest to residents in East Central Alberta, was the broadcast of December 16th with W. Norman Smith leading the discussion on the subject of the William Pearce Water Diversion Scheme. Mr. Smith proved conclusively the feasibility of the scheme and removed many false impressions which have been allotted to this proposal.

An interesting and instructive half hour is in store each Thursday evening at 8 p.m., when the Round Table Forum goes on the air over station CFCN and University station CKUA.

Warning to Subscribers

Within the last few weeks *The Western Farm Leader* has had letters from widely separated parts of the Province, asking why the paper was not being received. These people enclosed receipts showing they had paid canvassers for subscriptions. The receipts, however, were not on the regular printed forms of *The Western Farm Leader*, and were not signed by persons having any authority to take subscriptions for us. Readers are warned not to pay subscriptions to strangers, unless they have proper printed receipt forms and signed authorizations to act for this paper.

CORRESPONDENCE HELD OVER

Owing to pressure on our space a number of letters from readers are necessarily held over. Some letters intended for the forum on "What Should the Farmers' Convention Do?" were also received too late, as they came to hand after our last issue had gone to press.

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Price: 3 cents per word per insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10.

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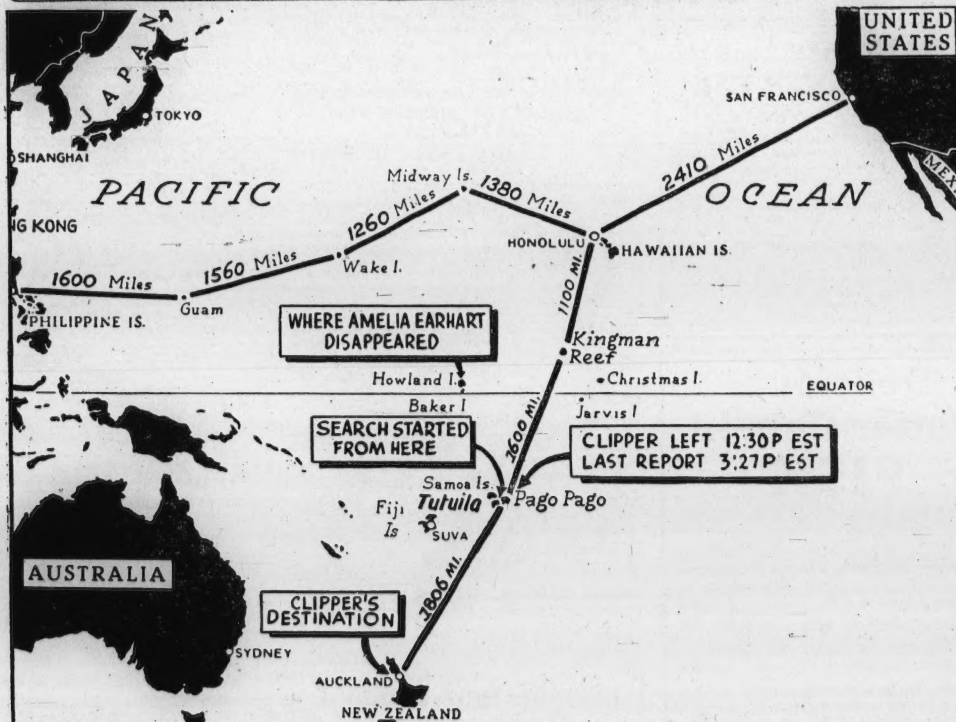
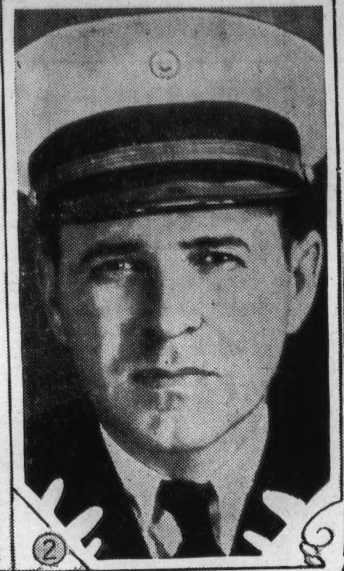
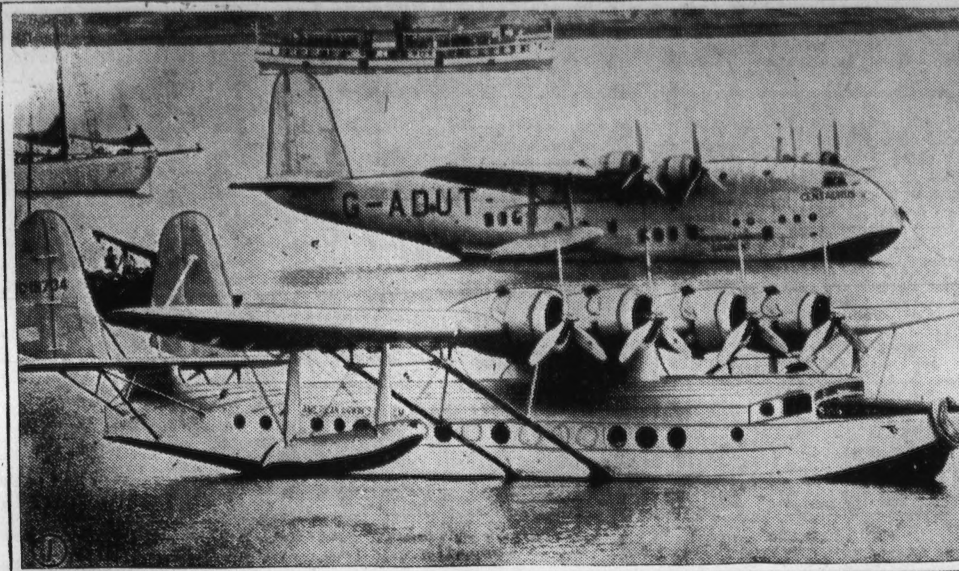
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Samoan Clipper Carries Flying Ace to Death



Naval and Pan-American Airways authorities admit there can be no hope that the seven men aboard the Samoan Clipper flying boat are still alive. Wreckage found over a wide area (indicated in circle on map) has convinced searchers the trans-Pacific airliner exploded in mid-air while only a few minutes' flying time from a base at Pago Pago. The clipper recently arrived in New Zealand on a maiden flight from Honolulu, where it rested in the harbor (top left) near an Imperial Airways ship from London (background). Lost with the giant aeroplane was Capt. Edwin C. Musick (above), considered foremost commercial pilot in the United States, who pioneered along air trails over the Pacific.

Dr. Chimpanzee Gives Patients His Attention



London zoo was closed throughout Christmas Day so the animals were saved the penalty from over-eating through visitors' generosity. But Jackie the chimpanzee appeared to be wise in the ways of men. On Boxing Day he decided Keeper Harry Brown needed attention in the

form of a big spoonful of medicine (1). Not entirely satisfied with his prescription he demanded a good look at Keeper Brown's tongue (2), although Keeper Smith appeared in more need for immediate attention. Just to make certain his human friend's tonsils were not the cause of

his pale and haggard look, Jackie made an inspection (3) of the patient's throat. Maybe the "doctor" was as inexperienced as his keepers were healthy, but his efforts amused the after-holiday crowds, including many children enjoying freedom from school.